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**Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations**

**Culture of peace**

# Intercultural, interreligious and intercivilizational dialogue

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report provides an overview of activities carried out by the main United Nations entities involved in the field of dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions. The report, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 60/4 and 64/81, covers a wide range of topics, including the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, the third Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the rights-based approach to the issue and the promotion of United Nations objectives through outreach and collaboration with faith-based organizations, as well as communication, awareness-raising and educational activities in that field. The report should be read in conjunction with the annual progress report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010.

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# I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 60/4, entitled "Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations", and 64/81, entitled "Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace".

2. In resolution 60/4, the General Assembly invited the United Nations system to continue to encourage dialogue among civilizations and to formulate ways to promote it, and requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing implementation mechanisms for the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, adopted by the Assembly in resolution 56/6, and to report thereon to it at its sixty-fifth session.

3. In its resolution 64/81, the latest of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly annually since its fifty-ninth session on the theme of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, the Assembly inter alia invited the Secretary-General to organize a special activity to launch the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, and to report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution.

4. Intercultural, intercivilizational and interreligious issues are closely connected and, in practice, are often dealt with without clear distinction between the three. In addition, since its creation in 2005, the Alliance of Civilizations has been the main vehicle for enhancing dialogue among civilizations, as called for in General Assembly resolution 60/4, and its work has traditionally been reported on by the Secretary-General in his report on intercultural and interreligious dialogue. Recognizing this interconnectedness and in the context of continued efforts to streamline documentation for the Assembly, the present report highlights the main activities undertaken by relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to implement resolution 60/4 and resolution 64/81.

5. Within the United Nation system, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) remains the main institution dealing with all culture-related issues on a large scale. More recently, the Alliance of Civilizations has organized high-profile events on those issues, placing them at the forefront of the political agenda. The contributions of these United Nations entities are therefore of particular relevance to the present report and are highlighted in its first two sections, devoted to the International Year on the Rapprochement of Cultures, which is being celebrated in 2010, led by UNESCO, and to the Third Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations, which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in May 2010.

6. In addition, other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and Secretariat entities have continued to play an active role, and have even diversified their activities and increased their outreach, in this field of work. Therefore, the present report draws extensively on the rich contributions of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Department of Public Information and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The contributions of the whole system are presented in the three subsequent sections of the report, according to the main focus of the activities carried out. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs has continued to play the role of focal point and

coordinator within the United Nations system in the preparation of the present document, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 64/81.

## II. International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, 2010

7. Pursuant to resolution 46, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at its thirty-fourth session in 2007, the Assembly proclaimed 2010 the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. Its primary goal is to show that diversity enriches humankind and is a source of creativity and innovation.

### Leading role of UNESCO for the International Year

8. The Assembly designated UNESCO the lead agency for the International Year, which was launched at UNESCO headquarters on 18 February 2010. On that occasion, the Director-General of UNESCO convened a High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures, comprised of prominent political, intellectual and religious personalities from all regions of the world.

9. The awareness-raising implicit in the goal of the Year has entailed the production and broad dissemination of informational materials and the organization of and participation in several international and regional conferences. To date, over 700 activities are envisaged within the framework of the International Year. The variety of projects presented in fields such as the arts, education and youth are proof of the different forms that dialogue and the rapprochement of cultures can take.

10. Great importance was attached not only to the media, but also to public cultural events such as festivals, concerts and exhibits involving the broad participation of various segments of society and, in particular, young people as the primary focus of the International Year. Of the 124 activities planned, the schedule of events currently includes 63 that are implemented or organized by UNESCO.

11. In January 2010, UNESCO, in close cooperation with the Felissimo Social Design Network, launched a poster contest, "Culture Counts", in which designers from all over the world were invited to depict their interpretation and understanding of the "rapprochement of cultures". The contest received 1,187 entries from 82 countries in all five regions of the world. The winner, Diego Rossi (Brazil), was able to attend the International Festival of Diversity and his poster was exhibited at UNESCO headquarters in May 2010 and widely distributed by UNESCO throughout the world.

12. Of the 733 planned activities by all participants (member States, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and UNESCO institutes and chairs), 300 have been or are being implemented. The list of these activities, which is updated weekly, may be consulted on the website of the International Year (http://www.unesco.org/en/rapprochement-of-cultures/). Of particular note is the renewed interest in the Year on the part of member States, who have sponsored most of the activities announced thus far; to date, 59 States have participated. There has also been an increase in the number of partnerships between member States and civil society through member States' support for projects implemented by associations and foundations. Civil society plays a role in the Year, with 96 projects implemented worldwide.

**Activities at United Nations Headquarters**

13. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/81, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to organize a special activity to celebrate the International Year, a special event was organized on 21 April 2010 at United Nations Headquarters. The President of the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly and the Secretary-General made statements at the event which was organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. The meeting heard different voices, each reflecting on a specific dimension of public action to promote the rapprochement of cultures.

14. At that event, the Vice-Minister of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan presented the unique experience of his country in establishing political and administrative institutions aimed at ensuring dialogue and understanding among the various cultures that compose Kazakhstan. The Executive Director of UNFPA presented the work of her organization to develop a culture-sensitive approach to development, "development through a cultural lens", through which United Nations development objectives are promoted while dialogue within and among cultures is enhanced. A Commissioner for the Canadian Truth and Conciliation Commission for Boarding Schools, presented an indigenous peoples' perspective on the rapprochement of cultures and advocated the recognition of indigenous cultures. In addition, key forthcoming activities in the course of the Year were presented by the Director of UNESCO in New York and by the Director of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, who called for the involvement of Member States in the activities planned for the Year.

15. The 2010 Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council provided another opportunity to address the rapprochement of cultures in the context of the theme of the Review, namely "gender equality and the empowerment of women". As part of the activities around the Annual Ministerial Review and in the context of the International Year, a 45-minute television debate on "Women's empowerment, development cooperation and culture" was organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNFPA, UNESCO and United Nations Television on 30 June 2010. The debate featured the Director General of UNESCO, the Executive Director of UNFPA, Professor Kwame Anthony Appiah, of Princeton University and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Global Fund for Women. It was moderated by television journalist Ms. Daljit Dhaliwal.

16. The debate was based on the recognition that culture, which determines social norms, plays a significant role in how societies perceive women's roles and place in development, leading to gender stereotypes that affect the pace at which countries improve the status of women. In that context, participants recognized that international development agencies could not ignore or marginalize culture. The debate also addressed the important nexus between those different issues and highlighted how promoting cultures and their rapprochement can contribute to the ultimate goal of gender equity. The debate can be accessed at www.un.org/en/ecosoc/tvdebate.

**Other activities of the United Nations system to celebrate the Year**

17. UNICEF has contributed to the International Year at the national and global levels. For example, in Bangladesh, UNICEF worked with indigenous women and

children in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, through a community-based approach to integrated basic services where religious communities are important partners in promoting cultural and social cohesion. The UNICEF Office in Russia supports activities to promote peace and tolerance in the North Caucasus region. Since 2005, UNICEF has supported the Junior 8 (J8) Summit, a youth forum linked to the annual meeting of the Group of Eight (G8). That forum has provided young people from around the world with an opportunity to express and exchange their opinions. UNICEF also contributes to increased cultural solidarity at the global level through its Education for Development Network in National Committees for UNICEF, the Connecting Classrooms initiative, the Child-Friendly Cities initiative, Teach UNICEF educational materials and, more recently, through "Bag of tricks" on climate change.

18. The United Nations Information Centres have promoted the objectives of the Year though a wide range of country-level activities, as described in section V below. The United Nations Information Centre in Bogota has designed a special web page to promote the Year.

## III. United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and its Third Forum

19. The General Assembly expressed its continuing support of work of the Alliance of Civilizations in resolution 64/14. Under the leadership of Jorge Sampaio, the former President of Portugal, who was appointed by the Secretary-General High Representative for the Alliance in 2007, the Alliance of Civilizations has continued to promote dialogue that delivers change on the ground. Under the second Implementation Plan, actions to facilitate such dialogue include national and regional strategies for achieving Alliance of Civilizations objectives, as well as projects, particularly in the areas of the media, youth, education and migration, that open up avenues of practical cooperation and narrow the areas of disagreement, thus building trust and mutual respect within and among increasingly diverse societies. Those activities constitute a concrete illustration of United Nations efforts to implement the programme of action contained in the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations.

20. Key to those actions is effective partnership with Governments and intergovernmental organizations. A growing Group of Friends, currently consisting of 122 Governments and international organizations, provides the necessary political support and the space for consultations on challenges and priorities. The annual forums (Madrid, 2008; Istanbul, 2009; and Rio de Janeiro, 2010) provide a platform for interaction between Governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society.

21. During the reporting period, the work of the Alliance has been focused on (a) encouraging the development of national and regional strategies for the Alliance, (b) consolidating and expanding Alliance projects as envisaged in the second Implementation Plan and (c) globalizing the Alliance through preparations for the annual forum, held in Rio in May 2010. The first of those objectives was accomplished through the adoption of national action plans for intercultural dialogue by almost a third of the national membership (30 countries) of the Alliance and a regional strategy by South-East Europe, as well as preparations for the adoption of a regional strategy in the Mediterranean region and preliminary

reflections on the feasibility of strategies for Latin America and Central Asia. More details on all of those objectives are available in the detailed report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, submitted under the same agenda items.

22. Progress continued to be made, with the help of partners, on the second objective, that of consolidating and expanding Alliance projects. The Alliance conducted training for journalists in Pakistan, Nepal, Indonesia, North America, Europe and the Arab world to strengthen their reporting and writing skills on political and social issues; expanded the Global Expert Finder to 350 experts from around the world; and helped to build networks of emerging leaders from minority communities through media workshops. Several academic networks of relevance to Alliance themes were expanded, such as in the areas of media literacy (33 partners), education about religions and beliefs (18 partners) and the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Research Network (16 academic institutions and networks, comprising over 200 institutions); and work was begun on identifying collaborative research opportunities. The pilot phase of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Fellowship Programme for emerging leaders, developed in partnership with the British Council, the League of Arab States, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the authorities of Qatar and the German Marshal Fund of the United States, was completed successfully in March 2010.

23. The second edition of the Youth Solidarity Fund was launched and carried out very successfully. The competitive Youth Solidarity Fund programme provides seed funding of up to US$ 30,000 to youth organizations that advance intercultural and interfaith dialogue and carry out practical projects. During the 2010 edition of the Fund, 530 proposals were submitted from 99 countries on all continents and 18 projects were funded. The Alliance and its youth partners were closely involved in consultations within the United Nations system in planning activities for the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, launched in August 2010. In connection with the Global Youth Movement for the Alliance of Civilizations, an outreach strategy has been implemented and preparations have begun for the first global convention of the youth movement, to be held in Baku, in October 2010. Young people from 36 countries submitted 150 videos for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations-International Organization for Migration (IOM) first Plural +Youth Video Festival on Migration, Diversity and Social Inclusion. In addition, the Migration Programme of the Alliance designed and launched the Online Community on Migration and Integration, in May 2010. Developed in partnership with IOM the Online Community is a resource that highlights successful models of integration in order to counter stereotypes and promotes the further involvement of all stakeholders in integration.

24. Achieving the third objective, that of globalizing the Alliance of Civilizations, was helped by the hosting of the Third Forum of the Alliance by the Government of Brazil from 27 to 29 May 2010, in Rio de Janeiro. The Third Forum brought together a powerful network of several thousand political and corporate leaders, mayors, civil society activists, young people, journalists, foundations, international organizations and religious leaders. Apart from holding several plenary meetings, thematic sessions and workshops, the Forum explored cutting-edge initiatives that used imagination and creativity to build cooperation among cultures through a "Marketplace of ideas" competition. The competition was won by nine grass-roots

projects that were deemed worthy of being scaled up and replicated. The next step in the development of the "Marketplace of ideas" will be a scheme to support those initiatives throughout the year and connect them with opportunities for networking, fund-raising, scaling up and replication.

25. The Rio Forum also featured a strong youth component, with 140 young participants from over 60 countries and several significant outcomes and announcements. They included the inauguration of the first two Dialogue Cafés in Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro; the negotiation, conclusion or renewal of agreements with international bodies, including UNESCO, the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ALECSO), and the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation; the second phase of the Fellowships Programme, due to start in November 2010; the launch of the Online Community on Migration and Integration, in partnership with IOM; and the launch of the third edition of the Youth Solidarity Fund. The Forum further established the Alliance as the premier global platform, anchored in the United Nations, for addressing the good governance of cultural diversity.

26. The Rio Forum was also an opportunity for broadening cooperation between UNESCO and the Alliance, through the renewal of the cooperation agreement between the two entities. That agreement provides for the implementation of projects (i) to develop educational, cultural and scientific content to enhance dialogue, (ii) to intensify cultural exchanges among youth, (iii) to highlight the role of the media in that field and (iv) to consolidate the *Vademecum interculturel*, an audiovisual awareness-raising tool to combat erroneous collective representations and foster better understanding between the Arab-Muslim world and the other regions. The ambition behind that awareness-raising tool is to chronicle the indelible imprints that Arab-Muslim civilization has left and show how it has constantly interacted with the sciences, the arts, philosophy, literature and other disciplines.

27. The next Forums of the Alliance will be held in Qatar in 2011 and in Austria in 2012.

## IV. Promoting intercultural dialogue through education and communication

28. In addition to the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures and the Alliance of Civilizations, the United Nations system has continued to undertake a wide range of educational and communication activities aimed at promoting dialogue among cultures and civilizations. The present section presents, in a non-exhaustive way, key activities carried out by major United Nations actors in this field.

### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

29. UNESCO has long focused on ways and means to eliminate ignorance and prejudice and to correct erroneous collective representations in the way cultures relate to one other, in order to build mutual trust conducive to a lasting peace among and within societies. Building on the organization's experience in the promotion of mutual understanding and peace, the objectives set out for the biennium 2010-2011

are (i) to strengthen conditions, capacities and modalities for intercultural dialogue and (ii) to mainstream principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue into national policies. The aim is to raise awareness of the benefits of cultural diversity and the necessity of encouraging intercultural dialogue, which includes interreligious dialogue. Central to those efforts is the need to respect the right to freedom of expression and non-discrimination, as stipulated in all the major human rights instruments, as well as the right to freedom of conviction and conscience, which implies respect for sacred beliefs, values and religious and cultural symbols.

30. In pursuing that objective, UNESCO acted alone or in partnership with the African Union, the Council of Europe, ALECSO, ISESCO, OIC, the Alliance of Civilizations, the Asia-Europe Meeting, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures, United Cities and Local Governments, UNESCO Chairs and non-governmental organizations.

31. Within that framework, a number of new activities were undertaken. For example, the programme entitled "Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal" is aimed at building on the message of those three outstanding writers as a reflection at the highest level of the interrelationship between the universal and the particular in understanding the complex processes of modernity. It is intended to bring together countries and generations, creators and intellectuals in concrete programmes in all of the fields of competence of UNESCO.

32. At the crossroads of intellectual, scientific and political thinking, the new UNESCO World Report, *Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue*, takes stock of what is being said, thought and done in the name of cultural diversity and dialogue, and considers the conditions that are necessary for diversity to become an asset, rather than a threat and a source of renewal for public policies in the service of development, social cohesion and peace.

33. The eighth Summit of the Heads of State of South-East European Countries, which aimed to reinforce the critical role of culture as the cornerstone of mutual understanding and stability in the subregion, was held in Istanbul in June 2010. It notably led to a renewed commitment to the promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in the subregion, which was expressed in the Istanbul Declaration.

34. A network linking media and information literacy to intercultural dialogue was established in close cooperation with the Alliance of Civilizations. It is foreseen that the activities of this network will promote intercultural research, meetings, publications, training activities and content production relating to media and information literacy and its application to cross-cultural interreligious dialogue and global cooperation. The network will also serve as a research centre and media literacy observatory.

35. The promotion of contemporary creation and the preservation of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, are of the utmost significance as they reveal the many different interactions that have shaped the history, the memory and the identity of our heritage, and continue to inspire creativity. Successful initiatives, such as the UNESCO World Heritage in Young Hands programme have demonstrated the role of heritage as a common denominator and unifying factor for cooperation and reconciliation.

36. In order to promote knowledge and understanding of exchanges among peoples and cultures, which are often neglected or distorted, UNESCO is currently working with its member States to develop educational materials based on its Routes of Dialogue projects, such as those on the Silk Roads, the Slave Route, the Olive Roads, the Arabia Plan, and the Cultural Corridors of South-East Europe) and its programme of general and regional histories.

37. UNESCO facilitates cooperation between European and Arab States in the revision of history and social studies textbooks, which should not only ensure more accurate representation of other cultures and beliefs but also provide a platform for discussing sensitive points of common history openly and constructively, including through the use of local and national languages. In addition, within the framework of the Arabia Plan, a seminar on the topic of "Music as an Instrument of Dialogue between Cultures: the Arab Contribution", was held on 2 June 2010 (Arab Culture Day), together with an exhibit on Arab musical instruments and calligraphy and a concert of musical works that illustrate this artistic interaction.

38. The *UNESCO Guidelines on Intercultural Education*, together with a toolkit for educators on how to teach respect for and understanding of different faiths and ethical beliefs, developed in partnership with UNICEF and the Arigato Foundation, are intended to prepare teachers to educate for dialogue.

39. In the same vein, UNESCO is developing "A comparative analysis and global perspective of regional studies on intercultural competence". This study emphasizes the importance of valuing each other and bridging differences through relationship-building.

**Department of Public Information of the United Nations**

40. As part of its outreach to the non-governmental community, the Department of Public Information initiated a series of briefings entitled "Focus on faith", with discussions on "Islam in the media: unveiling the truth" and "Building bridges between cultures: a closer look at Hinduism". A briefing on "The impact of cultural expression as a means of resistance to the transatlantic slave trade" was organized for non-governmental organizations in the context of the International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, 2010, the theme of which was "Expressing our freedom through culture", demonstrating the critical role of the religious and cultural traditions upon which enslaved peoples relied to strengthen their resolve to seek freedom, maintain societal values and retain belief systems.

41. Websites were created in the six official languages, and coverage arranged, for the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, and the International Day for Tolerance. Specific events covered included the issuance of the Human Rights Council report on defamation of religion, the establishment of the UNESCO High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures and the agency's designation of Zaha Hadid as UNESCO Artist for Peace, and meetings of the Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations, with a particular focus on the participation of young people. Products on those and related themes by the United Nations News Centre, United Nations Radio, United Nations Photo and United Nations Television were picked up by media aggregators, redisseminated by broadcast partners and made accessible to civil society organizations and the general public around the world free of charge.

42. A new initiative, the United Nations Academic Impact, was joined by more than 300 institutions of higher learning and research ahead of its scheduled formal launch at the end of 2010 and was also endorsed by more than 30 international networks of universities and institutes. The initiative seeks to afford an opportunity to its members to align a specific activity or project each year with the mandate and objectives of the United Nations and they are asked to agree to a set of universally accepted principles, including a commitment to promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding, and the "unlearning" of intolerance, through education. The initiative encourages online dialogue on the subject through its Facebook page, www.facebook.com/ImpactUN.

43. The network of 63 United Nations information centres promotes dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions through a variety of activities and communication tools, often in partnership with Governments, non-governmental organizations and the academic community. Activities were carried out by the United Nations Information Centres in Panama City (television programmes on values and cultural diversity), Lomé (participation in the tenth Cultural Festival of West African UNESCO Clubs), Manama (substantive and media support to a five-day dialogue between German and Arab youth), and Moscow (publications and exchange of perspectives of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan; presentations at a youth peacekeeping festival; and, together with the Network of Schools for Peace, the organization of a wreath-laying ceremony in which the multi-ethnic and multicultural character of the capital city was highlighted), the United Nations Regional Information Centre in Brussels (support to the 14th "Fax for peace, fax for tolerance" competition in Spilimbergo, Italy), the United Nations Information Centres in Pretoria (interactive discussion on tolerance with students and teachers), La Paz (organization of a camp with the Mealla Foundation about the culture of peace; support to the "Convivir, sembrar paz" campaign organized by the World Bank and the United Nations country team for high school students; and participation in the first International Symposium on Inter-cultural Education, in La Paz), Tehran (support to a painting and peace poster competition among some 200 Afghan children in the Islamic Republic of Iran), and New Delhi (organization of a 12-day campaign which ran from the International Day of Peace to the International Day of Non-Violence, and a two-day Children's Consultation and Thinkers' Forum with the participation of non-governmental organizations, including representatives of different faiths).

44. On the International Day for Tolerance, the United Nations Information Centre in Baku screened for students at Khazar University a film entitled "Knowledge is the beginning", depicting the power of tolerance to bring people together and overcome religious and political differences. The United Nations Information Centre in Manama co-organized with the media and non-governmental organizations a seminar on promoting dialogue and combating chauvinism. The "Just like you" campaign in Brazil was launched by the United Nations country team. Consisting of 10 videos of 30 seconds' duration each, it highlights the rights of various groups, including the African-Brazilian population and people living with HIV/AIDS, with a common message, "We are just like you". The videos were shown on television across the country.

# V. Promoting interreligious dialogue through outreach and collaboration with faith-based organizations

45. Another valuable contribution of the United Nations system to promoting interreligious dialogue consists in engaging with faith-based organizations and involving them in its policy and advocacy work. Such initiatives have a double positive effect, namely, they bring together peoples from different faiths to discuss common issues and they associate those groups with United Nations development objectives.

46. Several United Nations organizations participated in the Parliament of World Religions held in Melbourne, Australia, in December 2009. They joined forces to hold a meeting on the collaboration of the United Nations with religious communities in support of United Nations development objectives, at which the successes and challenges involved in their outreach to faith-based organizations were discussed. That meeting was also conceived as an opportunity for religious communities to build bridges with multilateral organizations.

**United Nations Population Fund**

47. UNFPA continues to support interreligious capacity-building and to undertake knowledge management and advocacy through its unique Global Interfaith Network on Population and Development, as well as with indigenous peoples. At the national, regional and global levels, those partnerships are being expanded and results-based programmatic interventions consolidated to further the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

48. At the regional level, the UNFPA Eastern Europe and Central Asia Office convened its unique regional Steering Group, composed of representative faith-based organizations to advance the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Consultations and partnerships with Steering Committee members strengthen multi-faith community partnerships to enhance service delivery and advocacy for women's health and gender equality.

49. In the Asian and Pacific region, UNFPA has supported various initiatives led by faith-based organizations to empower young women faith leaders to address reproductive rights and gender-based violence, and to strengthen their capacity to deliver services and to advocate for rights. UNFPA is collaborating with the Women, Faith and Development Alliance in the Asian and Pacific region on an inter-faith initiative to identify which faith-based organizations and male faith leaders are addressing violence against women. This will be followed by a series of regional consultations in 2010-11 with the objective of enhancing the capacities of faith-based organizations to advocate against violence against women.

50. In both the African and Arab States regions, UNFPA is developing gender-based violence strategies tailored to sociocultural realities. UNFPA promotes intercultural dialogue and the capacity of civil society, including faith-based organizations, to advocate for gender-responsive budgeting and against violence against women. The UNFPA Arab States Regional Office has established a regional network of faith-based organizations and is currently developing a strategy for engagement. Respectful of religious and cultural dynamics, the Regional Office is

launching an initiative in 2010 to promote greater male involvement in reproductive health and gender equality.

51. At the country level, UNFPA Belize, in response to increasing neonatal death rates among the Mayan population, collaborated with the national authorities on an initiative to improve maternal and neonatal care and to organize several rural health forums, including with Mayan women. A National Women's Group Symposium was organized with the participation of both indigenous and faith-based women's groups. The topics addressed at the symposium were the recruitment of indigenous women as members of community groups; intercultural dialogue; resource mobilization; and advocacy on women's rights.

52. UNFPA Egypt has accomplished noteworthy progress in the area of knowledge management and promoting an enabling sociocultural environment supportive of gender equality and reproductive rights, through its work with Al-Azhar University. A comprehensive reference manual on Islamic sharia and reproductive health, and a training manual for Muslim preachers were jointly produced.

53. UNFPA Guyana continues to support faith-based organizations, including Christian, Muslim and Hindu groups, to establish adolescent- and youth-friendly spaces which provide information on sexual and reproductive health, and the reduction of gender-based violence. UNFPA has also conducted sessions to enhance the role of religious leaders in ending violence against women and supported the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs through training on sexual and reproductive health, gender and life skills issues.

54. UNFPA also continues to support relevant activities in Djibouti, India, Indonesia, the occupied Palestinian territories, the Philippines, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand and Turkey.

55. UNFPA was a strong sponsor of the Women Deliver Conference held in Washington, D.C., in June 2010, the largest gathering of experts from around the world on maternal and reproductive health. As part of its interreligious knowledge management initiatives, UNFPA facilitated discussions on linkages between culture, faith and development. The discussions were attended by male and female interreligious representatives from different regions, who addressed the strengths of faith-based organizations in working for women's health and empowerment.

56. UNFPA in partnership with the Union Theological Seminary, jointly hosted a consultation in New York on "The spirit of development: women, faith and reproductive health". Participants from academia and faith-based organizations shared best practices and identified ways to strengthen and institutionalize faith-based engagement. Also in the context of knowledge management, UNFPA organized a presentation with the Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations, to discuss common interventions relating to HIV/AIDS, maternal health, violence against women and family planning.

57. UNFPA partnered the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in the development of their strategic framework for engagement with faith-based organizations to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Also in partnership with UNAIDS and with the United Nations System Staff College, UNFPA will convene a three-day strategic exchange for staff on "Religion and development" at the end of 2010. In further support of the building of interfaith capacities to empower women, UNFPA endorsed the launching of the

North American Women of Faith Network by Religions for Peace at the 2010 session of the Commission on the Status of Women. In partnership with the Commonwealth, UNFPA will conduct a human rights capacity-building workshop for sub-Saharan faith-based organizations and traditional leaders in the fall of 2010.

**Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS**

58. UNAIDS continues to promote interreligious dialogue and collaboration through work at the global, regional and country levels. In December 2009, at the Parliament of the World's Religions, the Joint Programme launched a new strategic framework for partnership with faith-based organizations in its response to HIV. The framework is the result of an 18-month consultation process between UNAIDS, faith-based organizations, networks of people living with HIV, Government representatives and technical experts. The framework is intended to provide a structure for the development of workplans and partnerships in response to AIDS.

59. UNAIDS, in partnership with the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance, Cordaid and the International Network of Religious Leaders Living with and Affected by HIV, hosted a Summit of High-level Religious Leaders on the Response to HIV in the Netherlands, in March 2010. The meeting explored opportunities for religious leaders to promote universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in their communities and to speak out against the stigma and discrimination affecting people living with HIV. It brought together some 40 Baha'í, Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh leaders, the Executive Directors of UNAIDS and UNFPA, the AIDS Ambassadors of the Netherlands and Sweden, and leaders and representatives of networks of people living with HIV and other organizations.

60. Regional and country-level dialogue and collaboration between UNAIDS faith communities during 2009 included:

- In Indonesia, the Indonesian Interfaith Network on HIV/AIDS (INTERNA) has been active since 2007 and brings together all major faiths working on HIV issues. In 2009, UNAIDS organized a satellite meeting on faith-based approaches to HIV at the 9th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, held in Bali, Indonesia. Recently UNAIDS worked with the Ministry of Religious Affairs to hold a national dialogue on sexuality and HIV, during which the role of faith-based leaders in working with men who have sex with men, and transgender persons was examined from a perspective of tolerance and understanding.
- In Ukraine, UNAIDS partnered the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations, one of the most diverse and productive national associations of faith-based organizations in Europe. For the first time in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, and with the direct support of UNAIDS, the Council developed and endorsed a National Inter-Religious Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, which reflects a commitment to end intolerance, stigma and discrimination towards the most at-risk populations.
- In Papua New Guinea, church leaders from 19 Christian denominations came together in May 2010 to launch the Christian Leaders Alliance, a network committed to providing an effective response to AIDS in the country.

- In Morocco, as part of the national response to AIDS, and in the framework of the National Strategic Plan 2007-2011, a fruitful partnership was established between UNAIDS, its co-sponsors, the national AIDS programme and the "Rabita Mohammedia des Oulémas", a faith-based institution promoting the values of moderate Islam in Moroccan society. The activities carried out under this partnership have contributed significantly to the sensitization and engagement of Muslim scholars and imams throughout the Kingdom on HIV prevention and the fight against stigma and discrimination on religious grounds.

- In Pakistan, UNAIDS has partnered the Interfaith Council on Health, the National AIDS Control Programme and UNICEF in supporting training for religious leaders in 55 districts and towns of Pakistan. The purpose of the training is to guide scholars on how to spread awareness on issues related to HIV during Friday sermons.

**United Nations Children's Fund**

61. During the period under review, UNICEF accomplished significant strides in its work with multireligious structures and religious communities to promote the rights of children.

62. UNICEF and Religions for Peace, a global multireligious coalition promoting common action among the world's religious communities for peace, embarked on a multi-year project to strengthen the capacity of religious communities, particularly interreligious mechanisms, to protect children affected by conflict, including by working together effectively with child protection actors. During the period under review, projects were identified for implementation at the country level in Kenya, Liberia and the Philippines.

63. As part of the above-mentioned multi-year project, UNICEF and Religions for Peace organized a consultation that brought together 35 experts and key external actors to discuss the role of religious communities in protecting children affected by conflict and outline concrete action to strengthen their collaboration with child rights organizations.

64. UNICEF and Religions for Peace published *From Commitment to Action: What Religious Communities can do to Eliminate Violence against Children*. The joint guide, produced with input from religious actors and child protection specialists, is intended to help religious communities harness their spiritual, moral and social strengths to prevent, respond to and eliminate violence against children, in keeping with the recommendations of the 2006 report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/61/299). *From Commitment to Action* includes concrete suggestions as to how those actors can work effectively with Governments, civil society and United Nations agencies.

65. UNICEF participated in the World Day of Prayer and Action for Children launched in 2009 and intended to mobilize the power and influence of religious communities to promote children's rights each year during the week of 20 November. UNICEF-related activities included country-level advocacy and awareness-raising in five countries, Botswana, Gambia, Jordan, Mauritania and the Sudan, and support to events organized by organizations participating in the World Day in Brazil, Nepal, Panama, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.

UNICEF involvement in the World Day in 2010 will be concerned with maternal health and child survival, with a focus on breastfeeding.

66. UNICEF country offices continued to work with multireligious structures and religious communities to promote the rights of children, including:

(a) In Mauritania, UNICEF worked with the Imams' and Religious Leaders' Network for Child Rights to issue a fatwa to end corporal punishment in mahadras and secular primary schools;

(b) In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNICEF signed a memorandum of understanding with five of the country's largest Christian, Muslim and traditional religious groups to scale up the promotion of key child survival practices at the household and community levels. Together, their networks have the potential to reach more than half of the population;

(c) In Botswana, UNICEF worked with religious organizations to develop faith-specific sermon notes and religious training materials linked to promoting children's rights. The project consists of the publication of 37 different books developed in partnership with 13 different religious organizations.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

67. UNESCO supported youth initiatives in the field of interreligious dialogue. A youth workshop was organized during the Parliament of the World's Religions 2009 in Melbourne, Australia, in the context of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. The workshop was followed up by a special focus on Latin American youth in the framework of the Third Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations.

68. The empowerment of women for interreligious dialogue is another area of focus, which includes the organization of training courses and the development of specific competencies for reconciliation, trauma healing and experience sharing. One illustration is the "Women in interfaith dialogue" initiatives engaging women of faith in inter- and intra-faith dialogue, peace and social transformation in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia and the Sudan, an activity that ended early in 2010. Eagerness was expressed with regard to extending it to neighbouring countries, such as Uganda and Rwanda. As women of faith rarely engage in interreligious dialogue and many of their good practices have not even been documented or researched, a study has been undertaken to describe their initiatives, thus making them more visible and effective.

69. UNESCO pursued its efforts for the elaboration and dissemination of good practices nationally and regionally, through the Network of the University Networking and Planning Programme (UNITWIN) UNESCO Chairs on Interreligious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding, the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, and the UNESCO International Coalition of Cities against Racism, a global platform for exchanging ideas and experience to counter destabilizing factors that can lead to insecurity, prejudice and violence. Since 2004, six regional coalitions have been created.

70. A toolkit for educators on how to teach respect for and understanding of different faiths and ethical beliefs, developed in partnership with UNICEF and the Arigato Foundation, is intended to prepare teachers to educate for dialogue.

**United Nations Information Centres**

71. On the International Day of Peace, the United Nations Information Centre in Maseru, together with the Baha'i Faith and Development for Peace Education, organized a prayer session as a way of encouraging unity in diversity among various religious groups in Lesotho. The activities organized by the United Nations Information Centre in Dar es Salaam, in cooperation with the World Conference on Religions and Peace and other religious and non-religious organizations, included prayers of different faiths. The United Nations Information Centre in Zimbabwe worked with the Harare Girls High School to bring together representatives of various faiths to offer prayers for peace in different languages and according to different religious traditions.

# VI. A rights-based approach to dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions

72. General Assembly resolution 64/81 and previous resolutions on the same subject contain specific provisions on human rights and non-discrimination and on a rights-based approach to intercultural and interreligious dialogue. The Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, adopted by the Assembly in resolution 56/6, also made the promotion and protection of human rights one of its objectives and principles for action. Some United Nations entities have carried out activities that directly contribute to the implementation of those resolutions.

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

73. In resolution 64/81, the General Assembly recognized that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind. In February 2010, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) organized an expert seminar on the theme "Implementing cultural rights: nature, issues at stake and challenges" in partnership with the International Organization of the Francophonie, UNESCO and the Observatory of Diversity and Cultural Rights. The seminar, which was attended by representatives of States, national human rights institutions and international and non-governmental organizations examined, inter alia, the relationship between cultural rights and cultural diversity.[1]

74. In its resolution 64/81, the General Assembly emphasized that while everyone had the right to freedom of expression, the exercise of that right carried with it special duties and responsibilities and might therefore be subject to certain restrictions, as stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In an effort to contribute to the prevention and elimination of incitement to religious hatred and its negative consequences on human rights, OHCHR will hold, in 2011, a series of expert workshops on the prohibition of incitement to national, racial or religious hatred. The objectives of those workshops will be to gain a better understanding of legislative patterns, judicial practices and policies in different regions, to discuss the state of implementation of the prohibition of incitement in conformity with international standards and to identify possible action at all levels.

[1] Seminar documents can be consulted at www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/cultural_rights/seminar1-2feb2010.htm.

OHCHR organized briefings on the expert workshops for Member States in May 2010 in Geneva and New York, and for non-governmental organizations in June 2010 in Geneva.

**Special procedures of the Human Rights Council**

75. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in his report to the Assembly (A/64/295) expressed the view that while legislative measures are necessary to prohibit and sanction the dissemination of ideas based in racial superiority or hatred, as well as acts of violence or incitement to such acts against a specific group of persons, such measures are usually insufficient to effectively prevent and combat the aforementioned phenomena. Therefore, the Special Rapporteur encouraged States to combat negative stereotypes and discrimination and to promote intercultural understanding.

76. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in his report to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/14/23), emphasized the role of the right to freedom of expression and access to means of communication in combating discrimination as well as fostering intercultural understanding and dialogue. The Special Rapporteur deeply regretted the continuing existence of stereotypes and prejudice as a result of racism and discrimination and the erroneous application of national security and anti-terrorism policies. He called for the development of a culture of peace based on intercultural dialogue and tolerance which promoted respect in intercultural relationships, and called on States to promote policies on dialogue and education that fostered understanding and respect in cultural exchanges.

77. In resolution 64/81 the General Assembly recognized that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations were sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind. In March 2009, the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 10/23, established the mandate of independent expert in the field of cultural rights as a new special procedure. The independent expert assumed her functions on 1 November 2009 and submitted her first report to the Human Rights Council at its fourteenth session (A/HRC/14/36), containing her preliminary views on the relationship between cultural rights, cultural diversity and the universality of human rights.

78. In resolution 64/81 also, the Assembly affirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious dialogue constituted important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace. The former Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, in her report to the Human Rights Council at its thirteenth session (A/HRC/13/40), considered that States might envisage providing a forum for interreligious and intra-religious dialogue. Such a dialogue should neither be formulated in a compulsory or condescending manner nor imposed by the State, and State policies should give room and space for a variety of religions and beliefs, thus encouraging opportunities for interaction and understanding. The best approach, as noted by the former Special Rapporteur, is when the initiative for such activities comes from the religious communities themselves, for which the State may then provide facilities or some funding.

79. While joint declarations by religious leaders are important, the former Special Rapporteur emphasized the vital role of initiatives at the grass-roots level.

Interreligious dialogue, she submitted, should not only be an intellectual and theological exercise, but prompt the silent majority to look for a common strategy on how to reduce tensions and promote tolerance. Exchanges of views should also include believers who are dispassionate about their faith, as well as atheistic and non-theistic believers and members of religious minorities. Any dialogue would also benefit from the views of women, who tend to be marginalized in major interreligious and intra-religious dialogue events and are among those who suffer most from religious intolerance (A/HRC/13/40, para. 61).

80. On the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, 21 May 2010, a number of special procedures of the Human Rights Council issued a joint statement stressing that human rights and cultural diversity go hand in hand. Drawing attention to the universal values of human rights as a bridge among all cultures, the experts pointed out that human rights should not be subservient to social, cultural or religious norms. They underlined that cultural diversity should not be used to support segregation and harmful traditional practices which, in the name of culture, seek to sanctify differences that run counter to the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights.[2]

**United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

81. The adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295, annex) was a historic step towards addressing the concerns of indigenous peoples, as well as a symbolic gesture demonstrating the international community's willingness to work with indigenous peoples. The Declaration is increasingly supported by Member States. Some have undertaken significant constitutional and legislative reforms to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples.

82. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held its ninth session in May 2010 at United Nations Headquarters. The theme of that session was "Development with culture and identity" and to prepare for it, an international expert group meeting was convened in January 2010 in New York. One of the main aims of the meeting was to analyse human rights enshrined in international standards and policies and how they contribute to indigenous peoples' concept of development with culture and identity.

83. At its ninth session, the Forum noted that development paradigms of modernization and industrialization have often resulted in the destruction of indigenous peoples' ways of life. Indigenous peoples continue to suffer disproportionately from poverty, malnutrition and a lack of access to basic services. Indigenous peoples and their cultures are often portrayed as obstacles to progress and their values seen as contradictory to market economies, consumption and competition. Indigenous peoples' concepts of development are characterized by a holistic approach based on collective rights, security and self-governance of lands, territories and resources. Those concepts, while forward-looking, are built on tradition and respect for ancestors. They are based on restorative philosophy underpinned by values of reciprocity, solidarity, equilibrium, sustainability, sharing and collectivity. Any dialogue among cultures, religions and civilizations would therefore benefit from indigenous perspectives, which constitute an important and exceptionally rich part of cultural diversity.

[2] See full statement at www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/cultural_rights.

# VII. Conclusion

84. The present report testifies to the diversity of activities carried out by many actors in the United Nations system to support in a concrete manner the dialogue among cultures, religions and civilizations and to implement the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in those fields. Some of those activities focus on cultures, religions or civilizations. Others touch on those dimensions of the dialogue without a specific connection to any one of them in particular, making it sometimes difficult to link the activities to a given resolution or United Nations process, such as on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, dialogue among civilizations, a culture of peace or the promotion of tolerance and non-violence. In that context, the Assembly may wish to consider those matters in a consolidated manner in future. Such an approach would be more easily understandable for non-United Nations actors and would contribute to increasing the visibility of United Nations system activities in those fields. The lessons learned from the International Decade for a Culture of Peace, which ends in 2010, and the follow-up that may be provided to it are an opportunity to elaborate a broader framework which would encompass intercultural, interreligious, intercivilizational and other dimensions. Such an approach would allow for a more coherent course of action on the part of the United Nations system in this important field of work.

85. In addition to the activities carried out by United Nations actors, Member States, regional organizations and civil society organizations have undertaken major initiatives, such as the Non-Aligned Movement meeting on interfaith dialogue, hosted by the Government of the Philippines in March 2010. The President of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly took part in the meeting, thereby ensuring a welcome connection between that initiative and United Nations efforts in this field. Other interactions between United Nations-sponsored and regional and global initiatives of this kind should be encouraged.

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# Sport for development and peace: strengthening the partnerships

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report is submitted in compliance with resolution 63/135, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, including progress made by Member States towards implementation of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations and on the functioning of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, and to present an action plan on sport for development and peace.

The report reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented since the last report by States Members of the United Nations, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace. The report presents a revised Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace and also takes into account the various opportunities for sport for development and peace that have been provided by major global sports events, such as the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa.

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# I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with resolution 63/135, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, including progress made by Member States towards implementation of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations and on the functioning of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, and to present an action plan on sport for development and peace.

2. In his report entitled "Sport for development and peace: building on the foundations" (A/63/466), the Secretary-General outlined measures undertaken during the second year of the three-year Action Plan defined in his prior report entitled "Sport for development and peace: the way forward" (A/61/373). The Action Plan urged stakeholders to meet the challenges and work in four broad areas: (a) advancing a common global framework for sport for development and peace; (b) promoting and supporting the systematic integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace as an instrument in development plans and policies; (c) enhancing coordination to promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements on all levels, including the engagement of sport organizations, civil society, athletes and the private sector; (d) developing and promoting common evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards aiming towards mainstreaming sport for development and peace.

3. The present report summarizes the steps undertaken during the final year of the three-year road map to formulate Sport for Development and Peace policies, implement programmes and projects both by Member States and the United Nations system, in particular those implemented within the framework of the 2010 Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) World Cup in South Africa. The report provides an update on the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group and on the functioning of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and its Trust Fund. Lastly, the report proposes a revised action plan building on the previous one, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities identified, with the goal of providing orientation on the ways in which resources can be maximized and the potential of sport can be harnessed to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and peacebuilding objectives. The High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2008, recognized that specific mechanisms are required to intensify efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Sport has been recognized as a powerful tool in contributing to the achievement of the Goals, in particular through General Assembly resolution 60/1 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

# II. 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa

4. The most recent edition of the FIFA World Cup was held from 11 June to 11 July 2010 in South Africa, marking the first time in history that this major global sport event would take place on African soil, and hosted by a developing country. Recognizing a monumental moment for the Sport for Development and Peace

movement, the Secretary-General, joined by his Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, represented the United Nations at the opening match, festivities and meetings of the tournament. Furthermore, the Special Adviser returned to South Africa towards the end of the tournament to continue important dialogue and key field visits. The objectives of the Special Adviser's missions to South Africa were manifold, including the representation of the United Nations as a key player in the Sport for Development and Peace movement, to observe and support various projects in the field, and to collaborate and dialogue with a variety of United Nations, governmental, non-governmental, public sector, and private sector actors in the field. The United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace coordinated or facilitated United Nations activities undertaken in relation to the tournament in South Africa. Lastly, it was the Special Adviser's intention to observe and participate in key planning and development stages of the tournament in order to play a role in the smooth transition of the games to another developing country for the 2014 edition to be held in Brazil.

5. When it was officially declared that the 2010 FIFA World Cup would take place in South Africa, the world prepared for a historical moment. Both symbolically and practically, this decision would be a barrier breaker, inviting the world of international competitive sport to look beyond the conventional constraints of its previous notions of hosting options for mega-sporting events, and opening up to the developing world. It was a gesture of confidence in the ability of a developing nation to hold such an event. In that vein, the General Assembly in its resolution 64/5, demonstrated global support for the event, and urged the international community to harness the World Cup for the development of the whole African continent. United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace saw this moment as a crucial one in the Sport for Development and Peace movement, and therefore played an active role in promoting the project, programme development and coordination across the United Nations spectrum in relation to the tournament. Under this climate, many, if not most, United Nations system agencies prepared instrumental and efficient projects to accompany the World Cup, which may be adapted for the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. In this connection, the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace will publish a report summarizing these activities aiming to provide a blueprint for the next edition of the tournament.

## III. Olympic Truce

6. The General Assembly, in its resolution 64/4, urged all Member States to observe the Olympic Truce individually and collectively, during the XXI Olympic Winter Games and the X Paralympic Winter Games, hosted in Vancouver, Canada, from 12 to 28 February, and from 12 to 21 March 2010, respectively. That call was echoed by the President of the General Assembly on 8 February 2010, in which he appealed to all Member States "to demonstrate their commitment to the Olympic Truce for the 2010 Vancouver Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, and to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace and harmony based on the spirit of the Truce" (A/64/646). The Secretary-General promoted, as requested in resolution 64/4, the observance of the Olympic Truce through various means such as speeches and his message published on 8 February 2010 (SG/SM/12737). His Special Adviser

attended both the Olympic and Paralympic Games and seized several occasions to highlight the role of sport in the promotion of peace.

7. The Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, supported by the Government of Canada, was successful in contributing to the goals of the Olympic Truce. Building on Canada's long history of promoting peace, the Vancouver Organizing Committee focused on propagating the idea of Olympism especially among youth, creating peace at home, in schools, in the workplace, and in Canadian communities and abroad. The initiative "Make Your Peace" was an open invitation to act in the Olympic spirit, the spirit of friendship, solidarity, and fair play on a habitual and thereby long-lasting level. The application of the Olympic Truce to the Paralympic Games and its relating recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities is another important achievement building on previous versions of the resolution. The power of sport to achieve social inclusion and encourage the active participation of persons with disabilities on an equitable basis with others was directly demonstrated. As part of the Olympic Truce Northern Outreach Project, sporting goods were airlifted into 20 remote aboriginal communities. On an international level, the Vancouver Organizing Committee partnered with the Canadian Forces to donate and deliver over 900 kilograms of surplus athlete equipment, medical and dental supplies from the Vancouver Games to Canadian medical teams in Haiti.

## IV. Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group

8. The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group was established in 2004 to formulate and promote the adoption of policy recommendations for the integration of Sport for Development and Peace into the national and international development strategies of national Governments. The original mandate of the Working Group was set to expire in 2008 with the delivery of its final policy recommendations contained in the report *Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace: Recommendations to Governments*,[1] published in conjunction with the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympic Games. At the General Assembly in December 2008, resolution 63/135 entitled "Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace" was adopted. The Assembly recognized the Beijing Declaration on Sport for Development and Peace, calling for a new mandate for the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, and welcomed the incorporation of the Working Group into the United Nations system under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace. As subsequently specified by the Secretary-General, the continued functioning of the Working Group was approved with the provision that funding would be secured for the Secretariat through external contributions. The new mandate for the Working Group is designed to provide a forum for Governments to share best practices, facilitate the implementation of policy recommendations and ensure the sustainability of global Sport for Development and Peace efforts.

[1] Right to Play, *Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace: Recommendations to Governments* (Toronto, 2008).

9. In April 2009, an official call for contributions was made to Member States by the Special Adviser to provide sufficient funding for enabling the commencement of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group within the United Nations system. This was accompanied by a concept document for the Working Group drawn up by United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, in consultation with the former funders of the Working Group (Austria, Canada, Norway, Switzerland and an international non-governmental organization (NGO), Right to Play). An initial contribution made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ensured that the Sport and Child and Youth Development Thematic Working Group began its operations in December 2009. The United Kingdom expressed a willingness to take a lead role in that thematic work. Subject to further funding, the four additional thematic working groups will also begin operations (Sport and Health, Sport and Gender, Sport and Persons with Disabilities, Sport and Peace). In May 2010, Canada and Norway announced that they would make a financial contribution towards the Working Group.

10. The inaugural plenary session of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which included the Sport and Child and Youth Development Thematic Working Group meeting, was held in Geneva on 5 May 2010. It brought together ministers of youth and sport, and their representatives from 26 nations as well as United Nations system organizations (the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport. During the meeting, the Working Group elected the Chair (United Kingdom) and Co-Chair (Ghana). Regional representatives for the Sport and Child and Youth Development Thematic Working Group were also elected as follows: Africa: Tunisia; Americas: Brazil; Asia: Bahrain; Europe: United Kingdom; Oceania: Australia. Members of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group Thematic Working Groups are appointed by and represent Member States, with an expertise in each particular theme. Observers are drawn from academia, sport federations, international organizations, civil society and United Nations system agencies to assist in the achievement of the objectives of the Working Group.

11. The Strategic Plan on Sport and Child and Youth Development was presented during the meeting. Three strategic areas of priority within the theme were set out:

(a) Child protection in sport;

(b) Sport to strengthen child and youth education;

(c) Sport to enhance transferable skills and employment opportunities.

12. The meeting agreed to focus on a select number of specific recommendations with the view to achieving its objectives. The three main objectives of the Strategic Plan are:

(a) Building awareness and encouraging dialogue on advocacy for and the promotional role of Sport and Child and Youth Development;

(b) Benchmark report for the Sport and Child and Youth Development Thematic Working Group;

(c) Building capacity of national Governments to deliver the aims and strategic objectives.

13. The United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace website will be used as a platform to exchange information on best practices and to monitor progress.

# V. Partnerships and initiatives

## A. States Members of the United Nations

14. During the reporting period, Member States have continued initiatives and established national policies or strategies that advance Sport for Development and Peace and were reaffirmed by the unanimous adoption of General Assembly resolution 63/135. Guidance and assistance has been provided by Member States to ensure that initiatives on all government levels are funded and coordinated.

15. The Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace has continued its regular meetings. Created in January 2005, the Group is an open forum composed of permanent representatives to the United Nations in New York. It is currently chaired by the Permanent Representatives of Monaco and of Tunisia. The aim of the Group is to encourage Member States to incorporate sport into their development policies with the goal of helping accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and to promote peace through sport. During the reporting period, the Group grew by 7 countries to a total of 43 Member States.

16. In May 2010, a note verbale from the Secretary-General was circulated to Member States requesting information on measures taken since the last reporting period (as reflected in A/63/466). As at 24 August 2010, information was received from Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovakia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

17. The report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for Development and Peace: the way forward" (A/61/373) presented a three-year Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, including four main lines of action: a global framework; policy development; resource mobilization; and evidence of impact. Member States were urged to meet the challenges of those lines of action and to work along them to integrate Sport for Development and Peace in the development agenda at every level.

**Global framework for Sport for Development and Peace**

18. The Action Plan (A/61/373) outlines the following challenge: globally agreed development goals provide a common denominator and common agenda for stakeholders to work together and contribute towards advancing a global framework for Sport for Development and Peace. In response to the challenge identified above. the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and

Peace, has been instrumental in enhancing cooperation and coordination among initiatives of the United Nations system, Member States, sports federations and organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

19. The creation of a common vision of the role of sport in the service of development and peace is being supported by the advocacy work of the Special Adviser. In close collaboration with Governments, the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations Communications Group Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace, the Special Adviser has continued identifying exemplary Sport for Development and Peace initiatives with the aim of encouraging the mainstreaming and replication of these initiatives to provide the most benefit to the achievement of development objectives. Internet platforms such as the International Platform on Sport for Development (http://www.sportanddev.org), jointly funded and managed by Governments and private institutions, as well as the website of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace (see para. 49 below), will further raise awareness, increase the visibility of sport's development potential among target groups, contribute to improving sport and development practice, increase dialogue between and within stakeholder groups and geographic regions, and define priorities in using Sport for Development and Peace.

20. A crucial role in shaping the global framework is played by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (see sect. IV above). The renewed mandate recognizes the importance of developing and adopting an international framework and sustaining momentum around the development of sport. A strategic approach has been adopted based on three key components: building awareness and encouraging dialogue on Sport for Development and Peace; reporting on the activities of national Governments; and building capacity of national Governments.

21. The global framework was further advanced by General Assembly resolution 64/3, by which the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was granted observer status at the General Assembly with the aim of promoting further cooperation between IOC and the United Nations.

22. Increasing regional cooperation, coordination and awareness of the importance of Sport for Development and Peace is evident in activities such as those of the Eleventh Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport, held in Athens from 10 to 12 December 2008. The meetings were held in the framework of the Council of Europe Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport; the continued meetings of the Sport Unit of the European Commission; as well as gatherings such as the inaugural meeting of Sports Ministers of the Pacific, held on 20 September 2009 in Rarotonga, the Cook Islands; the annual "Asia Sports" Meeting of Sport Ministers of the Asian region; the annual General Assembly of the Sport Council of the Americas; and the annual African Union Conference of Ministers of Sport.

23. On 25 May 2010, the African Union observed Africa Day under the theme "Building and sustaining peace through sports" at a ceremony at the headquarters of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa. Africa Day featured several activities such as a workshop on promoting peace through sport.

24. Among others, active strategic leaders include Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom, with roles in sport for development forums such as the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, and in supporting the International Platform on Sport and Development as its stakeholders. Chile organizes the annual Binational Integration Games between, Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile and Peru. China currently chairs the Asia-Pacific Sports for All Association. As the principal contributor to the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, Germany ensures that the global framework is maintained through support to the relevant activities of the Special Adviser and the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace. In May 2010, Monaco has taken over, from Switzerland, the co-chairmanship of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, thus contributing to the global framework, in particular with regard to the work of the General Assembly. On 12 December 2009, the Russian Federation celebrated its inaugural International Paralympic Day in Moscow.

**Policy development**

25. The Action Plan (A/61/373) outlines the following challenge: sport for development and peace strategies need to be explicitly incorporated into national and international development plans and policies and vice versa, with enhanced cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders. In addition to the numerous domestic activities of Member States, the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group remains instrumental and crucial in promoting and supporting the systematic integration into and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace in these plans and policies.

26. The UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, which was adopted on 19 October 2005 and entered into force on 1 February 2007, has 144 States parties as at 1 August 2010. During the reporting period, 43 countries have ratified, acceded or accepted, thus making it the most successful convention in the history of UNESCO in terms of speed of entry into force and development.

27. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had 88 ratifications of its 144 signatories, of which 88 have ratified it as at 1 August 2010. Article 30 of the Convention provides that States Parties shall take measures to promote the participation of people with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities and disability-specific sporting and recreational activities, and to ensure that children with disabilities have equal access to participation in recreation and sports.

28. Numerous Member States have undertaken efforts in policy development and legislation during the reporting period. In 2009, Azerbaijan enacted a new Law on physical education and sport, and the country's Ministry of Youth and Sports adopted a new National Strategy on Physical Education and Sports Development, which gives special attention to the development of sport on the grass-roots level. The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has facilitated the creation of a National Paralympic Committee and supported the formulation of its statutes. The creation of the necessary conditions for physical education and sport for all members of the community is an essential goal of the new National Programme for Development of the Physical Education in Bulgaria for the period 2010-2020.

29. Burkina Faso has passed two laws in 2009 on the transfer of competencies and resources regarding sport from the national State authorities to the communities and

the adoption of the action plan of the National Sport Policy. This, inter alia, stipulates that the development of sport is to be integrated into the efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the national Strategic Framework for the Fight Against Poverty. In 2009, Sport Canada introduced "Actively engaged: a policy on sport for women and girls", which is founded on the belief that improving conditions for women and girls in sport will extend the benefits of sport and improve the sport experiences for Canadian girls and women, while supporting their personal development.

30. The National Sports Institute of Chile has elaborated policies, strategies and programmes that ensure gender equality in sport, and access to sport features in several joint policies of the Chilean Government, such as the Global Strategy against Obesity. The State Council of China has promulgated national physical fitness regulations calling for one hour of physical activity daily for students at all levels of schooling. The regulations also provide for schools to organize at least one school-wide sports event per year, and for planning and organizing the participation of students in summer and winter camps in order to ensure their physical fitness and improve their health.

31. The Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture has compiled a strategy and programme for the integration of immigrants, in particular children and youth, through sports. Participation enhances involvement, employment and the development of social relations. Qatar amended several laws, polices and strategies to protect children in sport, including new age-based rules for sports played in clubs and federations as well as competition rules, and made physical education a compulsory element of school curricula. Qatar's national vision for sports 2010-2030 incorporates strategies and policies to promote sport. The Russian Ministry of Sport and Tourism, in cooperation with the National Association of Sports Fans, is developing a strategy on physical fitness and sport for the period until 2020 as well as regulations concerning the organization of fan zones.

32. Samoa has developed a four-pronged strategy aimed at delivering sport and physical education to all levels of the community, for example, school-aged children, out-of-school youths and districts that organize community sports for recreational purposes. The Togolese Ministry of Sports and Leisure organized a seminar and workshop on teaching physical education in schools. One of the principal recommendations of that meeting was to make sport and physical education a compulsory subject from primary to secondary school similar to other subjects. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago offers a twofold, all-inclusive framework for development of the national community through sport. One part of the programme and policy initiatives is for mass participation of groups such as children, the physically challenged, and "at risk" communities within the Total Participation in Sport dimension. The second is the High Performance Sport dimension, including programmes targeted at athletes having high potential.

33. Within the framework of Tunisia's efforts to advance gender equality, several measures were taken, including the assignment of 10 per cent of the revenues of the sports portal Promosport to the promotion of female sport, exemption of fees for female sports clubs for sport federation memberships, as well as the free use of sports facilities by female sports associations for training or competition. The 2008-2010 Strategy of the General Authority of Youth and Sports Welfare of the United Arab Emirates is intended to allow young people and athletes to fulfil their potential

and serve society in a spirit of pride, dedication and excellence. Its goals include encouraging local competitions with a view to participating in international tournaments; providing modern equipment and facilities; addressing the needs of disabled persons; organizing women's events; adopting appropriate legislation; securing support from the Government and the private sector; promoting volunteering and public involvement in sport; and ensuring staff training.

34. In 2009, the Parliament of Ukraine amended the national laws on physical culture and sport in order to update the legislative basis, establish relevant legal principles and enhance the role of physical culture in developing healthy lifestyles, among other goals. Building on the success of the National Physical Education, School Sport and Club Links Strategy of the United Kingdom, which aimed at transforming the landscape of physical education and sport in schools, the new Physical Education and Sport Strategy for Young People was implemented in 2008 with an aim of creating a world-class system of physical education and sport for all youth aged 5 to 19 years. The United States Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs SportsUnited Office addresses the role sport can play in conflict resolution, promotes international sports exchanges through its Sports Envoy and Sports Visitors initiatives, and includes components on disability and gender equality in its programming.

**Resource mobilization**

35. The Action Plan (A/61/373) outlines the following challenge: scaling up of Sport for Development and Peace initiatives for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other development objectives requires resource mobilization and creative partnerships. To meet this challenge, levels of involvement have been sustained or increased, and innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements have been instigated on various levels, including the engagement of sport organizations, civil society, athletes and the private sector.

36. The Australian Sports Outreach Programme supports quality sport programmes as a tool for social change in countries in the Pacific, Southern Africa, the Caribbean and India, and provides grants for smaller activities in over 40 countries. Funding is committed until 2014. By supporting sport-for-development programmes, Australia increases the capacity of partners, including local authorities and communities, to plan and conduct quality sport-based activities that contribute to addressing locally identified development priorities. Austria provides support funds for the implementation of different sports and development projects, which include, in particular, projects for the development and implementation of methods and measures for conflict prevention, trauma intervention and peacebuilding in areas of crisis, for the sustainable efficiency of development cooperation, for example, in Guatemala, where several multipurpose sports fields could be set up, and in South Africa, where health care for AIDS orphans was improved by organized football training.

37. Brazil organized training workshops for sports coaches and youth camps in several African countries and donated sports equipment to areas affected by poverty or disasters, including Botswana, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria, Palestine and Uganda. In order to support the Action Plan of the National Sport Policy, Burkina Faso has established the National Fund for the Promotion of Sport and Leisure, which is open

to external donors, in addition to Burkina Faso as the current main contributor. Internationally, Canada supports a broad range of multilateral Sport for Development and Peace activities in the Americas, the Commonwealth and la Francophonie, within the thematic of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group Final Report. The activities of the Government of Canada are advanced in particular by the Department of Canadian Heritage and by the Canadian International Development Agency, which recognizes the value of sport and play as a vehicle for human development and supports Canadian NGOs to use sport as a tool for achieving goals related to health, education, and conflict resolution.

38. The Ecuadorian Ministry of Sport and the Ministry of Coordination of Production, Employment and Competitiveness signed a cooperation agreement in order to grant economic aid for innovative ideas by medium-sized companies active in the sector of physical education, sports and recreation. The Government of Hungary supports the Midnight Championships, a network of small clubs in major Hungarian cities, which offer the possibility of playing table tennis during the night with the aim of preventing minors from delinquent behaviour. The Japan International Cooperation Agency has supported partnership programmes in Cambodia, Guatemala and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to establish a basic system of physical education lessons in primary schools, to prevent juvenile crime by providing the youth with sporting opportunities, and to build the capacity and know-how of the Lao Paralympic Committee in order to implement its action plans for the promotion of sport.

39. Jordan has developed various programmes to improve the physical health and transferable life skills in particular of children and youth, for example, through the King Abdullah II Award for Physical Fitness and the development of special school curricula for physical education, and the investment in sports facilities in schools. The Healthy Relationships in Communities programme of Malta uses sport and physical education to focus on ways in which students in schools and colleges learn how to live together, accept each other, work towards common goals and appreciate that they perform better when working with others than when working alone.

40. The 2008-2010 National Programme of Physical Culture and Sport of Mexico provides the necessary sport infrastructure while gaining benefits from the positive effects generated by opportunities of sport and physical activity. The Mexican National System for Integrated Family Development has adopted policies on sport and persons with disabilities, which provides for training of educators in this sector. In the framework of its Inclusion Decade of Persons with Disabilities, the Republic of Moldova organizes an annual sports competition for persons with mental and physical disabilities; and in 2008 and 2010, the programme "Sport teaches" for athletes with special needs was held in cooperation with the National Federation of Sport.

41. Monaco ensures, through the organization of the annual day of adapted sports, that persons with disabilities have access to sporting opportunities and competitions. In 2008, the Dutch Ministry for Development Cooperation and the State Secretary of Health, Welfare and Sport presented a new policy on sport and development cooperation entitled "An open goal. The power of sport in development cooperation", for the period 2008-2011. It focuses on themes such as health, education, gender and peacebuilding. Since 2008, several programmes were carried

out by local sports and development organizations and by Dutch sports organizations in 13 developing countries. The Peruvian Institute of Sport executed the programme entitled "To grow with sport", which promotes healthy lifestyles for boys and girls aged 10 to 12 years in 128 education institutions in the district of Callao as well as in the province of Lima.

42. Qatar supported the establishment of sports facilities in several countries, including Eritrea, Lebanon, Tunisia and Palestine. Qatar continued to give essential support to the Global Sport Fund, which is administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and which funds youth camps and programmes using sport to help improve physical and mental health, reinforce positive social skills, and shield youth from the temptation of drug use and juvenile delinquency. With the aim of encouraging volunteering, healthy lifestyles and participation in sports, the Young Leaders Association, with the support of the Ministry of Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation and the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Winter Games to be held in Sochi in 2014, conducted youth projects in 2009 under a national competition known as "Volunteers and sport". NGOs and educational institutions from 31 regions of the Russian Federation took part; with a total of 73 submissions received, 21 projects from 18 regions were selected and the project authors were invited to Moscow for the finals, where they also took part in Paralympics Day.

43. The national Olympic Festivals of Slovak Children and Youth, organized by the Slovak Education Ministry, in cooperation with the Slovak Olympic Committee and regional groups, combines cultural, educational and environmental aspects and aims to encourage parents, teachers, coaches, sport officials, politicians, and competent institutions such as schools, school facilities, sport clubs, municipalities, state and local authorities, sports associations and organizations to understand the importance of fair play and sport in the life and development of children and youth, and to make more efforts towards its promotion in practice. In order to prevent acts of violence at the time of several electoral polls, the Ministry of Sport and Leisure of Togo launched, throughout the country, the "Non-violence and Peace Cup". Seminars and workshops were also organized on the topics "Sport and development" and "Sport and peace". In addition, within the framework of the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Togo, the Ministry of Sport and Leisure, in collaboration with the National Olympic Committee, organized on 24 April 2010 a marathon in the city of Lomé.

44. Trinidad and Tobago organizes the annual Sport Festival for Women and Girls, demonstrating the advancement of girls and women in sport through the promotion of equal opportunity, personal development, and healthy lifestyles. Senior women sport achievers act as advocates and positive role models to younger women and girls during the Festival. The Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports is cooperating with international and other business partners to promote via the national media a healthy way of life. In that connection, health, fitness and mass sports events are held regularly to promote a healthy lifestyle.

45. In the United Kingdom, the Football Foundation Kickz Programme uses the power of football and appeal of professional football club brands to engage young people aged 12-18 years who may otherwise be difficult to reach. There are 18 Premier League clubs and 21 Football League clubs involved in delivering the programme, whose vision is to target some of the most disadvantaged areas of the

country in order to create safer, stronger, more respectful communities through their development potential. Public and private sectors partner in the framework of United States First Lady Michelle Obama's 2010 "Let's Move!" campaign against childhood obesity, which encourages physical activity for youth to improve the quality and availability of physical education in schools. Professional athletes from 12 different leagues have joined the campaign to promote physical activity through sports clinics and public service announcements.

**Evidence of impact**

46. The Action Plan (A/61/373) outlines the following challenge: mainstreaming Sport for Development and Peace in national and international programmes and policies requires comprehensive monitoring and evaluation. The development and promotion of common evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards remains a global challenge in the field. While the impact of Sport for Development and Peace programmes and projects in the field is often clearly evident, and acknowledging the many success stories, measuring tools must be further developed. Many Governments evaluate development programmes and projects involving sport under their established general evaluation methods, although there is a still a need for a refined and universal sport-specific approach. However, it has also to be noted that programmes and projects using sport also promote positive immaterial values and produce many results that are difficult to measure, such as social cohesion, mutual understanding and respect, for example.

47. As a forum of Governments, the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, in cooperation with its observers from the academic sector, plays a crucial role in collecting and highlighting evidence of impact and good practices. This in turn will feed into the formulation of policy recommendations on Sport for Development and Peace. The report *Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace: Recommendations to Governments*[1] provides useful guidance on ways to address the above-mentioned challenge. In general, monitoring, evaluation and empirical research should be given more importance and resources within the programme and project cycles, in order to maximize impact and contribute to the development of a broad knowledge base.

## B. United Nations system

**United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace**

48. The United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, continued to advocate for the power of sport as a tool for development and peace and facilitate partnerships in this area.

49. Throughout the reporting period, significant advances were made in terms of advocacy and communications. The new website, entitled "Sport for Development and Peace — The United Nations System in Action" (http://www.un.org/sport), was developed in collaboration with United Nations entities using sport as a component of their activities, and launched in February 2010. The site is conceived as the gateway to the United Nations system's work on the issue of Sport for Development and Peace and provides a comprehensive list of activities and news, including those

surrounding major sporting events, across the whole United Nations system. The corporate visual identity of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace was reinforced through the creation of a new logo. A new version of the brochure, *Achieving the Objectives of the United Nations through Sport*, was published in November 2009. It outlines the mandate of the Special Adviser, including thematic areas of focus such as education, health, development, peace, and empowerment and inclusion through sport.

50. In November 2007, the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace was established by the Secretary-General, with the implementing office of the Fund being the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace. During the reporting period, voluntary financial contributions were received from China, Dubai, Germany, Monaco, the Netherlands and Switzerland. A contribution was also received for the operation of the Office from revenues of the fund-raising dinner organized in November 2009 by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Prime Minister and Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai, Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, United Nations Messenger of Peace, Member of IOC and President of the International Equestrian Federation, and the Special Adviser, under the theme of "Sport for a better world". An auction of sports memorabilia, VIP ticket packages and art raised funds that have been dedicated for support to sports programmes, in particular programmes that benefit Palestinian children and youth by encouraging them to actively participate in sports and be constructive agents of change in their communities.

51. During the reporting period, the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, in conjunction with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat as Chair, continued to convene and coordinate the United Nations Communications Group Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace. The principal purpose of that Working Group is to coordinate and facilitate coherent and consistent United Nations communication and outreach in relation to megasports events and similar events. The Office also several times convened the Sport for Development and Peace programmatic specialists of the numerous United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies in the framework of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, to exchange ideas and share information, knowledge and challenges.

52. The United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace promoted, in cooperation with the respective mission where appropriate and feasible, the engagement of armed forces of United Nations peacekeeping operations to help build or renovate sports facilities, in cooperation with the civilian leadership of the operation. Further to the initiative of the Special Adviser and facilitation by the Office and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the Pakistani engineer battalion of UNOCI constructed a football field for the use by the local population in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire, inaugurated in 2009. The measure contributed to the acceptance of the United Nations operation by the local population as well as to the social cohesion among the youth, enabling them to engage in healthy activities.

53. During the reporting period, the Office encouraged the creation of a Sport for Development and Peace programme in Côte d'Ivoire by facilitating, contributing to, and participating in the meetings of the working group that was initiated by the Office for this purpose following the Special Adviser's visit in the country in

October 2008. The Group, made up of the Office, UNOCI and IOC, included UNICEF in the discussions, with UNICEF agreeing to take the lead for the implementation of a programme using football to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration. Birth registration is considered vital for obtaining future civil status and formal education, thus contributing to peacebuilding by integrating formerly disadvantaged groups into society. Through the efforts of the working group, IOC made a financial contribution for the programme entitled "Droit au But", which was implemented from December 2009 until June 2010.

54. In June 2009, the Forum on Productive Youth Development through Sport in Africa took place at the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Forum was a joint initiative of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Jacobs Foundation, in collaboration with the Swiss Academy for Development and the Mathare Youth Sports Association. The Forum was opened by the Kenyan Minister of Youth and Sport, the Special Adviser, the President of the Jacobs Foundation, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Forum provided a platform on which experienced practitioners and experts presented best practices, shared knowledge, resources and experiences, systematically analysed the potential and limitations of using sports for productive youth development in Africa, and developed a set of recommendations for rendering future approaches in this domain more effective.

55. In May 2010, the first joint forum between the United Nations and IOC was held in Lausanne, Switzerland. The event, entitled "The Importance of Partnership", brought together sporting officials and United Nations representatives in order to strengthen cooperation in the field for Sport for Development and Peace programmes and initiatives. In particular, the Forum considered issues in the following areas: what (else) can sport do to support the Millennium Development Goals?; targeting youth in development; gender equality; promotion of healthy lifestyles; peacebuilding and humanitarian assistance and actions; and the way forward. The Forum is targeted to become a recurring event to sustain cooperation between the United Nations and IOC. The meeting gave further impetus to the collaboration between United Nations system agencies and IOC, resulting in, inter alia, a new cooperation agreement between WHO and IOC. Furthermore, efforts are under way to create a new Sport for Development and Peace programme in Côte d'Ivoire.

**United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies**

56. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the International Basketball Federation (FIBA), the Turkish Basketball Federation and the Turkish National Police have agreed to use the 2010 FIBA World Championship to promote road safety messages worldwide. Planned activities include the nomination of three well-known professional basketball players as spokespersons of the campaign, the preparation of road safety promotional leaflets and the production of a special video clip; the presentation of the video clip and other road safety materials on the video walls and promotional booths at the arenas during the championship; press conferences before and during the finals; and a publication of the 2010 FIBA World Basketball Championships Declaration for Road Safety.

57. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Government of South Africa jointly organized the UNWTO/South Africa

International Summit on Tourism, Sport and Mega-events, in Johannesburg in February 2010, which was aimed to bring together leaders of the global tourism community to explore the impact of sport mega-events on tourism. Conscious of the vital role of tourism in supporting resilience, stimulus and transformation to a green economy, UNWTO introduced a "Road map for recovery", identifying ways in which the travel and tourism sector can more effectively contribute to international and national actions in these three interconnected areas.

58. Over the past two years, the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) has engaged with the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace to ensure recognition and advocacy for the important role played by volunteers and volunteerism and sport in crisis situations, at the community level, for the inclusion of gender and youth and, in general, in Sport for Development and Peace activities worldwide. UNV also participated in the United Nations-IOC Forum on the importance of partnership, held in May 2010. Among the recommendations from the Forum was one that recognizes the enormous contribution of volunteer efforts to advance peace and development through sport and encourages IOC and the Olympic Family to participate in the 2011 celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers.

59. In May 2010, the World Health Organization (WHO) published *The Health Legacy of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games: Successes and Recommendations*. In 100 countries, particularly those of low and middle incomes, WHO continues to carry out the STEPwise approach to surveillance, a simple, standardized method for collecting, analysing and disseminating data on risk factors such as physical activity, enabling further policy development. WHO activities include concrete and active support and guidance to individual countries. The significance of physical activity for public health and the limited existence of national guidelines in low- and middle-income countries led WHO to develop the Global Recommendations on Physical Activity for Health, which address the links between the frequency, duration, intensity, type and total amount of physical activity needed for the prevention of non-communicable diseases. WHO also partnered with the Stop TB Ambassador, international football star Luís Figo, appointed as Goodwill Ambassador against Tuberculosis in January 2008. Since then, Luís Figo has contributed to the fight against tuberculosis by lending his image for the development of advocacy and communication tools targeting the general public.

60. UNICEF worked in partnership with international sport federations to deliver programmes that use sport, recreation and play as pathways to educate and support children's needs. UNICEF continues to work closely with the Special Olympics at all levels, and in 12 individual countries to promote the rights and opportunities of children with intellectual disabilities. That partnership has made significant advancements in the enhancement of social policies impacting children with disabilities in the areas of health care, education, recreational sports, and employment; increased public awareness and knowledge of children with disabilities, their abilities and rights; addressed attitudinal and other societal barriers that impede inclusion and development; and empowered children with disabilities and their families. UNICEF is one of three leading organizations in International Inspiration, the official international sports legacy programme of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The programme aims to use the power of sport to enrich the lives of 12 million children and young people of all abilities, in schools and communities in 20 countries across the world, through the power of high-quality

and inclusive physical education, sport and play. As football players and fans gathered in Angola for the Africa Cup of Nations in January 2010, UNICEF, with the Angolan Government and local partners, supported a media campaign encouraging Angolans and visitors to "give the red card" on trafficking, exploitation and unsafe sex. UNICEF partnered with sport organizations in Europe, including Football Club Barcelona, Manchester United, the European Swimming Federation, and sport leagues in North America, including the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, and Major League Soccer, to leverage financial resources to support UNICEF programmes. UNICEF was active in building the capability of Government and civil society organizations in using sport and recreation as pathways to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and advance the agenda of "A World Fit for Children".

61. ILO has contributed to the development of youth employment policies based on the empirical results of active research which focused on soft skills, labour-market core skills, and competences of volunteers in local and major sport events. The results of the above-mentioned research were also published in a series entitled *Decent Work and Sports*, and were developed in partnership with universities, IOC, sport federations as well as local sport organizers from France, Italy, Peru and Switzerland. A modular training programme was established in collaboration with the ILO/International Training Centre to assist coaches in developing skills transferable from the practice of sport into the labour market; to help athletes understand the patterns of the labour market out of their own career; and to help master students interested in jobs related to management of sports clubs and federations. The above-mentioned programme, which can be delivered on request at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin, Italy, also addresses the issue of developing skills for local sport events, based on the profiles of the course participants. The training programme includes a module on working with the United Nations on sport and development as part of the development of common country assessments/United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

62. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has developed several partnership and initiatives within the sport world and its celebrities. Among the FAO Goodwill Ambassadors, there are sports celebrities such as football stars Raúl González (Spain), Patrick Vieira (France), Olympic athletes Carl Lewis (United States), and Debbie Ferguson (Bahamas), who give strong support and collaborate in FAO activities. In 2008 FAO launched the "Professional Football against Hunger" campaign, to seek the support of professional football leagues and organizations in an international movement against hunger, with the aim of raising awareness of the fact that 1 billion people live with chronic hunger and raising funds for food production projects in developing countries. FAO signed cooperation agreements with the Association of the European Professional Football Leagues, the Confederation of African Football, the Asian Football Confederation, the South American Football Confederation, the São Paulo Football Federation, the Chilean Football Federation, the French Football Federation and clubs such as Real Madrid and Atlético Madrid. Through this partnership, FAO has organized several initiatives such as a Europe-wide football match day against hunger, which will take place around World Food Day. Its second edition involved 16 European leagues and 200 football clubs united around the same message.

**Activities of the United Nations system around the 2010 FIFA World Cup**

63. With five years remaining in the timeline of the Millennium Development Goals, and a significant amount of the focus on accomplishing these goals in Africa, the decision to hold the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa became a vital opportunity to make progress towards their achievement. With that in mind, the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace served as a coordinator and facilitator with regard to United Nations initiatives undertaken around the football World Cup. The following is a summary of the many initiatives of United Nations bodies prior to and during the tournament.

64. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) launched an international campaign aimed at preventing human trafficking during the World Cup. In that pursuit, IOM awarded a series of grants to 16 community-based organizations to support a range of prevention and protection activities around the country. Part of the campaign was to broadcast public service announcements on radio and television, providing information and help-lines that were distributed in pamphlets in high visibility target areas. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs created initiatives of support to help host provinces in South Africa to conduct reviews for cholera preparedness, as well as comprehensive response systems. Additionally, the Office assisted with the stockpiling of emergency supplies to these provinces. The Office also held a supervisory and organizational role in the disaster management training and response programme that took place in Gauteng and Western Cape prior to the tournament, which included simulation exercises for disaster.

65. The 2010 edition of the World Cup served as a valuable platform for the global anti-racism campaign of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Well before the commencement of the tournament itself, the High Commissioner made clear through a variety of public statements that she saw this occasion of the football World Cup in her home nation to be an opportunity to promote direct messages of anti-racism and anti-discrimination. A proposal was adopted to have each captain of the eight participating teams of the quarter-finals read aloud a declaration in their mother tongue, encouraging players, officials, and fans to reject all forms of racism and embrace the unifying aspect of football.

66. The captains of 10 national football teams signed an appeal to reduce the number of mothers dying of HIV-related causes, and babies being born infected. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has already been active in the world of football through the advocacy of its two primary goodwill ambassadors, football stars Michael Ballack (Germany), and Emmanuel Adebayor (Togo). Joined by the aforementioned signatories, the footballers advocated for the appeal entitled "From Soweto to Rio de Janeiro, give AIDS a red card". Under this momentum, UNAIDS also partnered with FIFA to create logos, slogans, mascots, and songs that raise awareness and draw attention to the issue of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, the African continent, and the world as a whole. UNAIDS also launched a multimedia campaign entitled "Brothers for Life", which used a variety of international and South African sport celebrities to promote HIV/AIDS protection and prevention.

67. In partnership with eight local African artists, one to represent each Millennium Development Goal, as well as the production talent of Arthur Baker, the world-renowned music producer, the United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP) produced the song entitled "8 Goals For Africa". Additionally, UNDP partnered with the Global Environment Facility to work on the 2010 Sustainable Transport Project. South Africa's campaign to green the 2010 FIFA World Cup, led by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa, in partnership with the FIFA Local Organizing Committee and UNEP, was a multifaceted mission to raise awareness; to minimize unnecessary waste; to use energy more efficiently and seek alternative sources of energy; to reduce water consumption; and to offset the carbon footprint of the games as a whole. Furthermore, UNEP partnered with Puma on the "Play for Life" project, which was established to support the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010, a global United Nations initiative that aims to raise awareness about biodiversity and conservation worldwide.

68. During the World Cup, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Task Force, in partnership with the Government of South Africa, launched a research project that compiled data on sex workers and HIV during the tournament. Furthermore, UNFPA co-produced 25 television programmes in South Africa in the lead-up to and during the World Cup to increase awareness and support for the Millennium Development Goals. Coinciding with the final match of the World Cup, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and its partners launched the initiative entitled "Youth for a Safer Africa", which targeted at-risk youth in Africa with the intention of providing encouragement for them to avoid delinquent behaviour and lifestyles.

69. UNICEF supported the Government of South Africa in putting children's health and safety in the forefront around the World Cup. UNICEF and its public and private sector partners launched a massive communication campaign with the message that child abuse and exploitation have no place in South Africa. Targeted at children, parents and tourists, the campaign warned about child abuse, exploitation, child sex tourism and trafficking; set up child-friendly spaces at four of the major FIFA Fan Fests in Soweto, Sandton, Nelspruit and Port Elizabeth. UNICEF launched the Red Card campaign in South Africa just before the tournament and during the Child Protection Week 2010. Messages, screen wallpapers, and mobile-phone ringtones were distributed to members of the network in promotion of ending child exploitation. Furthermore, UNICEF partnered with the South African Department of Education and Community Development to organize 21 different sport festivals with opportunities for education for children during the tournament, with the aim of promoting healthy activity and lifestyles for local kids as well as youth fans from across the globe.

70. During the 2010 FIFA World Cup, national authorities developed and disseminated, in collaboration with WHO, a health promotion brochure entitled "The 3 Fives" on the topic "five keys to appropriate physical activity". The United Nations Millennium Campaign used the occasion to launch the Kick Out Poverty campaign, which promoted public events and activities aimed at empowering disenfranchised and impoverished local populations of South Africa. In relation to these activities, Oguchi Onyewu, a United Nations Millennium Campaign representative and United States football player publicly endorsed the message "Take action for an accelerated achievement of the Millennium Development Goals", calling on various Governments to recommit to ending poverty and hunger by 2015.

# VI. United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace

71. In its resolution 61/10, the General Assembly encouraged Member States, the United Nations system and various other actors to implement the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace presented in the report of the Secretary-General (A/61/373). The Action Plan (see also sect. I above) outlined a framework including main lines of action and action points to engage and enable the United Nations system, Member States, the world of sport and other partners to build on the achievements in the field of Sport for Development and Peace to better integrate sport into the international development and peacebuilding agenda, to establish clear linkages between the opportunity to participate in sport and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the broader goals of sustainable development and peace.

72. In its resolution 63/135, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present an action plan on Sport for Development and Peace. Considering the achievements of the past, knowledge and action gaps, lessons learned and challenged identified, the Action Plan remains valid and applicable overall. Therefore the subsequent section will outline slightly modified main lines of action, and, in addition based on the numerous activities reported in section V, briefly review the accomplishment of action points and those still to be accomplished or to be continued by the various actors. In order to align itself with the decision of the General Assembly to move towards a biannual reporting cycle on Sport for Development and Peace, the Action Plan therefore should cover two years. The aim is to encourage the United Nations and its partners to move from awareness to greater implementation and action. All stakeholders are urged to work along the main lines of action to integrate Sport for Development and Peace in the development agenda at every level.

## A. Main lines of action

### 1. Global framework for Sport for Development and Peace

*Challenge*: Globally agreed upon development goals provide a common agenda for stakeholder collaboration and contribution towards a global framework for Sport for Development and Peace.

*Action*: Enhance cooperation and coordination to create a common vision of the role of Sport for Development and Peace, to establish a knowledge network, define priorities and raise awareness. Develop and promote Sport for Development and Peace initiatives where it will provide the most benefit to the achievement of development objectives.

### 2. Policy development

*Challenge*: Sport for Development and Peace strategies need to be incorporated into national, international, multilateral and governmental development plans and policies with enhanced cooperation and coordination among stakeholders.

*Action*: Promote and support the systematic integration and mainstreaming of development plans and policies. Promote the principle of "sport for all" and develop inclusive sport and physical education policies.

### 3. Resource mobilization

*Challenge*: Scaling up of Sport for Development and Peace initiatives for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, other development and peacebuilding objectives requires committed investment, resource mobilization and creative partnerships.

*Action*: Enhance and promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements on all levels, including the engagement of sport organizations, civil society, athletes, and the private sector.

### 4. Evidence of impact

*Challenge*: Mainstreaming Sport for Development and Peace in policies and plans and as well the implementation of Sport for Development and Peace programmes require systematic research and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

*Action*: Encourage and support evidence-based research, develop and promote universal evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards.

## B. Action points

**Member States**

73. Responsibility for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and maintaining peace rests first and foremost with Member States.

- In view of the extensive reporting contained in the present report, Governments have evidenced their interest in using sport as a tool for development and peace. This was equally evidenced by the General Assembly's invitation to the International Olympic Committee to participate in the capacity of observer (General Assembly resolution 64/3).
- During the reporting period, the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace has continued and further emphasized its coordination role vis-à-vis General Assembly actions on sport. This is evidenced through its coordination activity in connection with the adoption of a number of resolutions, including resolution 64/4 on the Olympic Truce, and resolution 64/5 on the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa.
- There is, however, no hard evidence for a broad increase in investment by relevant Government agencies in sport development and peace programmes. Similarly, the incorporation of sport in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers was only undertaken in few cases.
- Through the first Thematic Working Group on Sport for Child and Youth Development of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, Governments are addressing, inter alia, the issue of protection of children, youth and young athletes against exploitation.

- As described in section IV of the present report, as a result of voluntary contributions from a few Governments, 26 Governments have, during the reporting period, met in the framework of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group to start developing Sport for Development and Peace policies and recommendations.

- Observation suggests that there is a general trend towards policies and sports programmes focusing on gender equality and the empowerment of women, and persons with disabilities. The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group Thematic Working Groups on Sport and Gender and Sport and Persons with Disabilities, which will likely start its activity in autumn 2010, will, inter alia, focus on providing evidence in this regard.

- For establishing contact with the United Nations system, the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace has facilitated the identification of national Sport for Development and Peace focal points in a large number of Governments.

74. As evidenced by the above-mentioned achievements, much progress has been made by Governments during the reporting period. However, both among Governments that have reported on actions and those that have not, more initiatives are required in line with the action points for Governments contained in the Action Plan. Member States are encouraged to reconsider the Action Plan with a view to reviewing national policies and practice. Member States are urged to join and support the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group.

**The United Nations system**

75. In the Action Plan, the United Nations system was called upon to realize sport's full potential to contribute to health, education, development and peace.

- The cooperation of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace with sports organizations such as IOC, Peace and Sport, SportAccord, FIFA and the Union of European Football Associations has resulted in greater system-wide coherence and collaboration between these partners and the United Nations system.

- In view of the reporting by the departments, agencies, funds, and programmes of the United Nations, there is ample evidence that the United Nations system is increasingly integrating Sport for Development and Peace into their policies, programmes and long-term communication plans.

- However, the specific inclusion of Sport for Development and Peace into United Nations country programmes and common country assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other strategic, planning and policy documents in order to establish a common Sport for Development and Peace framework to utilize sport effectively in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals has rarely been undertaken.

76. As a result of the developments in the reporting period, the United Nations system is encouraged to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international sports organizations. Furthermore, the United Nations system, with the facilitation and assistance by the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, is called upon to increase its efforts to include sport into United Nations Development

Assistance Frameworks, common country assessments, and country programmes and other strategic, planning and policy documents. United Nations departments, agencies, funds, and programmes are called on to report upon and inform about their achievements regularly.

**National and international stakeholders**

77. In the Action Plan, stakeholders across a broad spectrum were called upon to expand their activities and increase their cooperation. The present report contains a number of examples of partnerships and resource mobilization models that have been developed during the reporting period.

- The United Nations and other organizations involved in Sport for Development and Peace, have during the reporting period increasingly worked with sport celebrities as advocates and goodwill ambassadors.
- The present report contains evidence, in particular of a number of international sports organizations such as IOC, SportAccord and FIFA regarding their activities promoting Sport for Development and Peace and "sport for all".

78. National and international stakeholders, including media, academia, civil society, corporations and sport organizations are called upon to review the Action Plan with a view to identifying where additional efforts can add value. In that context, the United Nations system and Member States are encouraged, where possible, to raise awareness of the action points towards the stakeholders and engage them to cooperate and work together in order to achieve the goals of the Action Plan. The United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace should, where relevant, report on developments on this subsection of the Action Plan. In turn, other actors including media, academia, civil society, sport organizations and federations are urged to cooperate with the United Nations system, and support Sport for Development and Peace programmes and activities implemented or managed by the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace. The development of new partnerships and the scale-up of existing strategic partnerships and innovative resource mobilization models are further encouraged.

**Coordination through the Special Adviser and the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace**

79. During the reporting period, the Special Adviser and the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace have made significant progress with respect to the common framework, which draws together sport-related initiatives and partners across sectors, consisting of partnerships, coherent communication, outreach, advocacy, and regular information-sharing and dissemination, inter alia through the establishment of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace website. It is essential that the mandates and activities of the Special Adviser and the Office be continued and supported by Member States in particular, and that the Special Adviser continue his leadership role in fostering partnerships between the world of sport, civil society and the development community and in promoting a common framework in the United Nations system, with Member States and other partners. The various actors within the institutional framework of Sport for Development and Peace, in particular Member States, are encouraged to continue to provide and generate support, both in terms of priority and resources for their

activities. This includes both continued extrabudgetary voluntary contributions and consideration by Member States to include, where possible, the operations in the regular United Nations budget.

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**Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services**

# Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**

## Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

*Summary*

The present report is submitted in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B (para. 5 (e)), 54/244 (paras. 4 and 5), 59/272 (paras. 1-3) and 64/263 (para. 1). It does not cover oversight activities pertaining to Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support or the peacekeeping and special political missions, as they will be presented to the Assembly in part II of the report during the resumed sixty-fifth session.

Assignments conducted during the reporting period underscore the need for the Organization to develop an accountability framework, including a formal internal control framework, to ensure that risks are managed consistently and systematically through focused control processes across the Organization.

During the reporting period, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) issued 382 oversight reports, including 12 reports to the General Assembly and 89 closure reports. The reports included 1,992 recommendations to improve internal controls, accountability mechanisms and organizational efficiency and effectiveness. Of those recommendations, 669 were classified as critical to the Organization. The financial implications of OIOS recommendations issued during the period amount to approximately $5.3 million.

* A/65/150.
** Excluding oversight of peacekeeping activities, which will be reported on in document A/65/271 (Part II).



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The recommendations were aimed at cost savings, recoveries of overpayment, efficiency gains and other improvements. The financial implications of similar recommendations that were satisfactorily implemented during the period totalled approximately $19 million. The addendum to the present report (A/65/271 (Part I)/Add.1) provides a detailed analysis of the status of implementation of the recommendations, a breakdown of recommendations with financial implications and an analysis of selected recommendations of particular concern. Pursuant to paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 59/272, Member States have access to OIOS reports upon request. The full titles of all OIOS reports are available online (www.un.org/Depts/oios/pages/rep_and_pub.html).

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# I. Introduction

1. The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) was established by the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 48/218 B, to enhance oversight in the Organization. The Office is operationally independent, as stipulated by the Assembly, and assists the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of resources and staff of the Organization through internal audit, monitoring, inspection, evaluation and investigation.

2. The present report, which provides an overview of OIOS activities during the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, comprises three main sections, covering: (a) initiatives aimed at improving OIOS operations and quality of work; (b) oversight findings by risk category; and (c) mandated reporting on oversight activities concerning the capital master plan, the United Nations Compensation Commission and the construction of additional facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the Economic Commission for Africa. An addendum to the present report (A/65/271 (Part I)/Add.1) provides a detailed analysis of the status of implementation of the recommendations, a breakdown of recommendations with financial implications and an analysis of selected recommendations of particular concern.

3. The report does not cover oversight findings pertaining to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support or the peacekeeping and special political missions, which will be presented to the General Assembly in part II of the report during the resumed part of the sixty-fifth session.

# II. Internal initiatives

## A. Overall efforts to strengthen the functions of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

4. OIOS continually strives to ensure that its work is carried out with the highest standards of professionalism and efficiency in order to realize its vision of being a world-class oversight body, respected and trusted by stakeholders. This section highlights some of the key initiatives undertaken during the reporting period to realize this goal.

### 1. Aligning work priorities with organizational risks

5. OIOS was established to assist the Secretary-General in providing oversight of all operations under his authority. To guide the Office in identifying emerging issues, challenges and potential exposures of the Organization, OIOS utilizes a comprehensive risk assessment framework. Risk analysis enables the Office to prioritize the allocation of resources to oversight of programmatic and operational areas that have the greatest exposure to risks of fraud, waste, abuse, inefficiencies and mismanagement. The adoption of a risk-based approach meets the requirements of the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

6. On the basis of Based on risk assessment results and discussions with management, the Internal Audit Division identified a number of key areas for inclusion in its 2010 workplan that address critical programmes, processes and investments of the United Nations. These risk areas include capital projects, staff safety and security,

information and communications (including business continuity and disaster recovery, enterprise risk management, enterprise resource planning system and implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)), human resources reform, United Nations system coordination, humanitarian operations, peacekeeping/peacebuilding, environment and climate change. OIOS started to address the key risk area of enterprise resource planning by conducting two audits for which it is currently awaiting management's comments: the audit of the enterprise resource planning project at the United Nations Secretariat and the audit of human resources management in the office of the enterprise resource planning project director.

7. In addition, the Internal Audit Division developed a toolkit for auditing strategic and governance risks in response to the recurrence of issues in these high-risk areas. The toolkit provides auditors with a set of criteria, based on best practice, to be used for audits in these areas.

8. The Inspection and Evaluation Division employs a risk assessment methodology based on the analysis of Secretariat-wide data on 12 proxy risk indicators. This assessment forms the basis for planning the Division's evaluation work covering all 27 programmes of the United Nations regular budget over a cycle of 11 to 13 years. At the suggestion of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, the Division has explored the feasibility of using its risk assessment methodology at the subprogramme level of the Secretariat in order to identify subprogrammes at risk and prioritize them in the Division's workplan for an earlier evaluation. However, owing to a lack of data for the 12 proxy risk indicators at the subprogramme level, the Division concluded that it was not feasible to apply its current risk assessment methodology at that level.

9. On the basis of the experience from the first years of implementation of the risk assessment methodology, the Internal Audit Division and the Inspection and Evaluation Division continue to work on modifying their respective assessment methodologies to respond to changes in the work environment.

### 2. Ensuring the highest quality

10. OIOS is continuously working on improving its processes and procedures to meet the highest standards of quality, with the ultimate objective of serving the Organization by contributing to good governance and accountability.

11. As part of its continued effort to improve processes and services and to comply with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, the Internal Audit Division plans to complete an external quality assurance review of its processes by the end of 2010. In preparation for that review, the Division conducted a client survey and is currently conducting internal assessments of its processes, work products and supporting documentation. The client survey, with a response rate of 89 per cent, revealed that audited departments and offices gave an average rating of 3.1 (where 1 is poor and 4 is excellent) for the quality of the work performed by the Division.

12. In addition, following a recommendation by the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, the Internal Audit Division established a number of performance metrics to ensure that it delivers on its mandate, strategy and goals, and to measure the impact of its activities on the Organization. These new metrics supplement those that the Internal Audit Division tracks through its strategic framework.

13. In 2009, the Inspection and Evaluation Division conducted an assessment of the quality of its reports completed during the biennium 2008-2009, through both a stakeholder survey and an independent review conducted by an external consultant. The findings revealed that 75 per cent of the Division's evaluation reports and 43 per cent of its inspection reports were of "good" quality. None of the reports examined were rated below "fair" quality. One of the main findings of the assessment was that the recommendations and findings were the strongest sections of the Division's reports, while the methodology, annexes and conclusions could be improved.

### 3. Cultivating a professional workforce

14. OIOS is continuously assessing the state of knowledge, skills and abilities of its staff against needs and standards, in order to determine the training and additional human resources necessary to fill the gaps in skill sets. Some initiatives during the reporting period are described below.

15. The Inspection and Evaluation Division staff participated in training workshops on interviewing skills and gender sensitivity, a seminar series covering various topics including impact evaluation, and lectures on evaluation design and programme logic models and theory. Some staff also attended evaluation training provided by the Evaluator's Institute, an organization dedicated to professional skills enhancement in the evaluation field.

16. In furtherance of the investigation learning programme, the Professional Practices Section of the Investigations Division developed its training-of-trainers course to build capacity for delivering the module on investigating sexual harassment complaints. The five-day course, in March 2010, trained 10 OIOS investigators on the use of the module in order to maximize the Investigations Division's capacity to offer more training sessions throughout the Organization. Overall, the Professional Practices Section has conducted 14 training sessions on sexual harassment investigations since 2009, for over 186 participants.

17. The Investigations Division has also introduced another module in its investigation learning programme, on investigating sexual exploitation and abuse. This module has been delivered in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in Liberia; additional sessions are being planned.

18. To advance its capacity to conduct specialized investigations, the Investigations Division is in the process of establishing a unit to conduct forensic analysis of electronic data and computer hardware. The unit will gather and verify technical information that may provide confirmation or evidence for investigations carried out by the Investigations Division. The Chief Forensic Investigator has already been recruited at Headquarters. The selection process for the three regional centres (New York, Vienna and Nairobi) is under way.

## B. Cooperation and coordination

### 1. Coordination with other United Nations and oversight entities

19. OIOS coordinates regularly with other United Nations oversight entities, including the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit, to ensure that potential duplication and overlap in the conduct of oversight work are avoided and

to minimize any gaps in oversight coverage. Aside from sharing workplans, the Office holds bimonthly meetings with the Board of Auditors to discuss issues of mutual interest and meets with the Joint Inspection Unit on an ad hoc basis when issues of particular concern arise. The senior representatives of those entities take part in an annual tripartite meeting to discuss oversight coordination, among other things.

20. The Internal Audit Division contributes actively to the work and meetings of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of United Nations organizations (RIAS). In particular, the Division participated in a coordinated audit of the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Sudan with the internal audit services of the United Nations entities that received grants from the Fund. The Division also shared its toolkit for auditing strategic management and governance risks[1] with members of RIAS.

21. The Inspection and Evaluation Division continues to play an important role in the further professionalization and strengthening of the evaluation function in the United Nations system through its active participation in the United Nations Evaluation Group. During the reporting period, staff from the Inspection and Evaluation Division co-chaired two task forces — one on quality standards and the other on evaluation of the evaluation function — and participated in task forces on gender and human rights, impact evaluation, training and professional practice exchange seminars.

22. The Investigations Division hosted a conference on the risks and challenges faced by investigators following the earthquake in Haiti. The conference, which involved over 30 participants representing seven international organizations of the United Nations system and Bretton Woods institutions, was a forum for an exchange of views, lessons learned and experience from other emergency/reconstruction efforts in the past. The aim was to enhance the ability to anticipate, coordinate and act quickly in order to minimize the impact of any fraud and corruption on relief efforts.

23. In addition, in June 2010, OIOS hosted the eleventh Conference of International Investigators — a global forum for international organizations and multilateral institutions to engage in reform promoting accountability and transparency. The Conference featured a number of workshops examining developments in international investigative best practices and recent developments in the jurisprudence of administrative investigations.

### 2. Building oversight capacity across the United Nations system

24. In its effort to enhance advocacy of risk management in the Organization, OIOS remains ready to assist the Secretariat in the adoption of an internal control and risk management framework.

25. The Internal Audit Division partners on a regular basis with United Nations departments and offices to achieve better audit results and provide a valuable contribution to the goals of the United Nations. In 2010, the Division will enhance this contribution by further aligning its priorities with those of the United Nations and through increased consultations with audit clients at all stages of the audit process.

26. Moreover, the Investigations Division continues to collaborate with and provide expert support to various counterparts within the Organization, through:

[1] See section II.A.1 above.

(a) Close interaction with representatives involved in the internal administration of justice system (including the Administrative Law Section of the Office of Human Resources Management, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Administration of Justice and the Office of Staff Legal Assistance) regarding the interpretation and application of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal's rules of procedure and judgements with a view to reviewing OIOS procedures and policies to ensure effective disciplinary processes.

(b) Support for the Administrative Law Section and Office of Legal Affairs following charges and related legal action as a result of OIOS investigations into misconduct, including recovery of financial losses incurred by the Organization, criminal referrals to national jurisdictions and civil litigation. The Division also collaborates with the Registry of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for the provision of evidence and testimony during disciplinary hearings.

(c) Regular consultation with the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support in order to strengthen collaboration among mission management, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Member State representatives. For example, to harmonize procedures and policies concerning investigations into alleged misconduct by members of military contingents, thereby ensuring effective justice for all parties, the Investigations Division participated in the development of standard operating procedures for the implementation of amendments to the model memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries.[2]

27. During the reporting period, the Investigations Division also adapted its methodology and reporting for possible vendor misconduct in order to provide the Procurement Division of the Secretariat with necessary support in debarment proceedings. The new approach takes into consideration legal risks associated with any decision affecting commercial relations and builds on experience with post-investigation arbitration and litigation support. The development of the Procurement Division's processes for sanctioning vendors and related due-diligence scrutiny of prospective commercial suppliers to the United Nations will therefore increasingly benefit from more precise information reported in a manner designed specifically to fit the needs of a robust vendor sanction process. The first investigations under this new approach, for example, deal with vendors also being investigated for impropriety in national jurisdictions, with which the Investigations Division is cooperating. The vendor investigation reports will provide information on the vendor's suitability for continued registration and possible evidence to be used in remedial claims for damages that may have occurred from prior purchases.

## III. Oversight findings by risk category

28. This section highlights some selected findings contained in OIOS reports from the period under review.[3] These findings are classified in seven risk categories: strategy; governance; compliance; financial; operational; human resources; and information

[2] See A/61/19 (Part III).

[3] For a comprehensive list of OIOS reports issued during the period under review, refer to the addendum to the present report. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/272, OIOS reports that are not submitted to the Assembly are, upon request, made available to any Member State.

resources. In the opinion of OIOS, these categories most accurately represent the various types of risk present in the Organization's work environment. The categories also form a central component of OIOS risk assessment methodologies. Some of the findings describe specific individual risks, while other risks are identified as pervasive in the system, that is, they are frequently observed in OIOS oversight assignments. Common to them all is the fact that, unless acted upon, they could have an adverse impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the department/office in question or of the Organization as a whole. It should be noted that findings from the same oversight assignment may be found in several risk categories.

## A. Strategy risk

Box 1
**Strategy risk**

OIOS defines strategy risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from:

- Inadequate strategic planning
- Adverse business decisions
- Improper implementation of decisions
- Lack of responsiveness to changes in the external environment
- Exposure to economic or other considerations that affect the Organization

29. In the audit of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) operations in Somalia (AN2009/590/2), OIOS found that the United Nations new humanitarian strategy in Somalia was not fully implemented. The United Nations country team has identified key factors for operational flexibility in Somalia to deploy staff in the presence of high security risks and the main principles with which to design United Nations agencies' operational strategy. However, at the time of the audit, only 16 staff members were actually in Somalia because of the prevailing security situation and the resultant staff deployment restrictions. The OCHA Office for Somalia accepted the recommendation of OIOS to complete the field presence strategy to increase the number of national staff in Somalia and establish a stronger international staff presence in the more stable regions of Puntland and Somaliland.

30. In the audit of the Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (AE2009/331/01), OIOS found that OHCHR had not set clear office-wide strategic goals and priorities in its humanitarian work. OHCHR had not adequately assessed what the work entailed in terms of capacity, structure and procedures. The absence of clear strategic goals and priorities affected the ability of OHCHR to plan and made it difficult for its field offices with cluster lead responsibilities to prioritize their work. OHCHR accepted the OIOS recommendation that it establish an office-wide strategy to strengthen arrangements for OHCHR humanitarian work.

31. An OIOS evaluation of OHCHR (A/64/203 and Corr.1) found that it had made important contributions to the promotion, protection and mainstreaming of human rights, but could achieve even greater results through a more strategic focus on its primary strengths and comparative advantage as a central reference point and advocate for human rights standards and mechanisms. Given its broad mandate and existing resources, OHCHR planning and operations were not sufficiently focused to mitigate the risk of spreading out its activities too thinly to achieve systematic, sustainable and coherent results. OIOS recommended that OHCHR be more strategic in identifying fundamental activities and establishing organizational priorities, including a more coherent approach to its rapidly expanding field operations. Accordingly, OHCHR has streamlined its strategic focus, as reflected in its current strategic management plan for 2010-2011, concentrating on fewer expected achievements and undertaking an office-wide organizational effectiveness programme. OHCHR is also taking steps to implement the other recommendations, including a review of its field strategy.

32. In an evaluation of the integrated global management initiative of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (A/64/166),[4] OIOS found that the anticipated benefits of the initiative aiming at system-wide consistency in the management of conference services had not yet materialized. The publication of a compendium of administrative policies, practices and procedures of conference services, while an important first step, did not result in any significant harmonization of business practices across the duty stations. Furthermore, after the compendium was published, the focus of the initiative shifted to global information technology projects and issues such as programming languages, software vendors and applications, and in-house versus external expertise. Crucial debate and decision-making on internal workflow management and functional reform may have been inadvertently displaced by focusing on information technology projects. OIOS recommended that the Department's leadership provide clear direction on the results expected from integrated global management for the department as a whole, as well as for each duty station.

## B. Governance risk

Box 2
**Governance risk**

OIOS defines governance risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from:

- Failure to establish appropriate processes and structures to inform, direct, manage and monitor the activities of the Organization
- Insufficient leadership within senior management
- Absence of promotion of an ethical culture in the Organization

[4] See also para. 42 below.

33. In the audit of OCHA governance arrangements for the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Sudan (AN2010/590/05), OIOS found that the accountability of the Common Humanitarian Fund implementing agencies to the Humanitarian Coordinator was limited to the submission of project implementation reports. There was no requirement to use monitoring, evaluation and audit results in approving projects and allocating funds. To improve effectiveness and efficiency, OIOS recommended that the Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan use the monitoring, evaluation and audit results of the Common Humanitarian Fund projects in the allocation process. OCHA indicated that implementation of this recommendation might not be feasible with current resources and could slow the allocation process, since United Nations agencies' monitoring and evaluation cycles are not harmonized. Nevertheless, OCHA has agreed to conduct a feasibility review of this recommendation by the fourth quarter of 2010 for possible implementation in 2011.

34. In the same audit, OIOS found that governance arrangements for the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Sudan require clarity and formalization. In particular, the Fund's terms of reference needed to be updated and did not identify the complete management structure. Moreover, no separate terms of reference were developed for each of the functions of the Funds to ensure clarity, coherence and efficiency of management activities. OCHA, as programmatic manager for the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Sudan, accepted the OIOS recommendation to revise and clarify the terms of reference.

35. In the audit of procurement management in the Secretariat (A/64/369), OIOS found that not all the activities that had been deemed procurement reform, such as training and cleaning up the vendor database, should be considered real reform but rather normal operational activities. Distinguishing between real reform and regular management activities would allow the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to focus on relevant reform issues to improve planning, budgeting, monitoring and accountability for procurement. It would also allow the Procurement Division to rationalize its workload by limiting the Secretary-General's reports to the General Assembly to those dealing with real reform activities. OIOS did not make a recommendation to address this governance risk because the Department of Management was in the process of reporting on procurement governance, as requested by the General Assembly. The reports of the Secretary-General[5] did not address this particular issue. OIOS will continue to pursue the matter.

36. In the audit of governance aspects of security management in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (AR2009/160/02), OIOS found inefficiencies in UNHCR cooperation with the Department of Safety and Security on security issues and gaps in the understanding of their respective mandates. The mandate of the Department of Safety and Security does not include any provision for the safety and security of UNHCR beneficiaries (i.e., refugees and other persons of concern). This has resulted in different interpretations of field presence requirements and operational needs. The UNHCR mandate requires it to have an extended field presence, sometimes in remote areas, whereas the Department of Safety and Security has not always been willing to grant security clearance and to provide security coverage in such areas. OIOS recommended that UNHCR develop a dialogue with the Department of Safety and Security to formally clarify its mandate for the protection of refugees and other persons of concern and

[5] A/64/284/Add.1 and 2.

its expectations of the Department. UNHCR explained that no formal clarification was needed because it had a clear mandate to protect its beneficiaries. UNHCR subsequently informed OIOS that its Field Safety Section would communicate and consult with the Department of Safety and Security on the results of its work to address the recommendation.

37. In the audit of UNHCR arrangements for managing its participation in the Common Humanitarian Fund for the Sudan (AR2009/115/04), OIOS found that, while UNHCR had been coping with the inherent challenges posed by the Fund, the initiatives lacked direction, came at a high financial cost in relation to the income from the Fund and involved frequent changes in related staffing arrangements and organizational structure. As a result, UNHCR participation in the Common Humanitarian Fund was not managed in an effective, cost-efficient and consistent manner. UNHCR has implemented the recommendation of OIOS that it establish adequate organizational structure and staffing arrangements to address these issues and is in the process of taking action to ensure adequate staffing arrangements.

38. In the comprehensive audit of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) (AE2009/383/02),[6] OIOS found that governance arrangements were weak. For example, OIOS found that the mandated frequency of UNICRI Board of Trustees meetings, once every two years, was insufficient for the Board to adequately fulfil its functions. OIOS also found that the structure and reporting lines of UNICRI were not clear. These weaknesses allowed its Director to implement major initiatives without input and prior approval and guidance from the Board. Further, although there was no formal delegation of authority to the Director with respect to procurement and human resources functions, he undertook those activities. OIOS recommended that (a) the Secretary-General review the governance arrangements of UNICRI, including its status and position within the United Nations system, the structure and operations of the Board of Trustees and the administrative oversight of the Director; and (b) the Department of Management review and clarify the delegation of authority that should be given to the UNICRI Director, as well as the responsibility of the United Nations Secretariat for providing administrative services to UNICRI. The OIOS recommendations were accepted.

39. In the audit of the Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Section of OHCHR (AE2009/331/01), OIOS found that the division of roles and responsibilities between that Section and other OHCHR sections was not clearly defined. For example, the amount of support that geographical sections of OHCHR can request from the Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Section, its responsibility and authority as focal point and lead section for OHCHR peace mission support and humanitarian functions, and its involvement in policy work, which is the core function of another OHCHR section, need to be clarified. Lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities increased the risk of gaps or duplication, blurred accountability and could affect the ability of OHCHR to contribute effectively to policymaking in peacekeeping. OHCHR accepted the recommendation of OIOS that it review and clarify the division of roles and responsibilities between the Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Section and other OHCHR sections.

40. In a thematic evaluation of United Nations Secretariat-business partnerships addressing climate change (IED-10-006), OIOS concluded that the United Nations

[6] See also para. 55 below.

faces some inherent risks of "bluewashing"[7] when partnering with private businesses and allowing them to act with relative autonomy under the auspices of a United Nations-endorsed collaboration. However, OIOS found that business partnerships can be successfully harnessed to further United Nations objectives in the area of climate change if the parties clearly recognize that the Organization's key role is to help to raise awareness and engage businesses in dialogue at the phase of defining problems and identifying options, whereas the business sector is responsible for carrying out specific initiatives to find solutions in the implementation phase. The Organization should therefore adhere to this model of partnership, while mitigating the inherent risks through careful vetting and planning, as well as recognizing the importance of clear designation of responsibilities, which may need to evolve through the partnership.

41. The same evaluation report found that, while the Secretariat offered some centralized legal, administrative, and outreach support to entities seeking to partner with businesses, it failed to establish clear guidance on business partnerships, which could undermine the credibility of the Organization. In order to increase the United Nations capacity to collaborate effectively with businesses, measures should be taken to ensure that staff members have a clear understanding of the legal rules pertaining to the use of the United Nations name and emblem and the receipt of pro bono contributions. Moreover, the respective roles and strengths of the Global Compact Office and the United Nations Office for Partnerships, two Secretariat offices promoting private sector partnerships, should be clarified. While OIOS noted some progress on rules and coordination with the revision to the United Nations business guidelines, further improvement is needed to effectively support the formation of business partnerships.

42. The evaluation of the integrated global management initiative of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (A/64/166)[8] found that, while the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management had budgetary and management responsibility for a combined programme budget that included the United Nations Headquarters in New York and the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna, the Under-Secretary-General was not enabled to exercise direct managerial and supervisory authority over conference management services at the duty stations outside New York. This situation, separating accountability from authority, creates tensions and challenges the application of integrated global management in the Department. OIOS recommended that clear and effective lines of authority and reporting be established in order to bring about truly integrated global management of the United Nations conference management functions, and that the Department prepare a proposal for consideration by the General Assembly. OIOS notes that while the situation remains unchanged, the Department has requested a revision of the relevant Secretary-General's bulletin to reflect a more direct hierarchical line of authority and accountability leading to the Under-Secretary-General.

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[7] As noted in the thematic evaluation, "In the worst cases, partnership could provide a platform for companies to show action on climate change to their investors, civil society and the public, gaining the seal of approval of the United Nations at minimal cost and with no changes made — in short 'bluewashing'".

[8] See also para. 32 above.

43. An evaluation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (IED-09-008) found that while UNRWA continued to be relevant as an institution, its services had become thinly spread, posing risks to effectiveness and efficiency. Over the past 60 years, the Agency had navigated the challenges posed by a complex political context and finite resources to meet a growing range of needs that extended well beyond its original humanitarian mandate. OIOS recommended that UNRWA improve internal mechanisms to assess its performance, strengthen its oversight arrangements, enhance its knowledge management and ensure that emergency preparedness plans are incorporated into the planning process. OIOS noted that while UNRWA had taken steps through the organizational development initiative, gaps in its implementation and uncertainty over its sustainability could jeopardize the final outcome of the reforms.

44. An inspection of programme-level monitoring and evaluation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (IED-09-004) found that the Department lacked an evaluation policy and a dedicated evaluation unit to help ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities were adequately resourced, supported and systematically practiced throughout the Department. The lack of appropriate monitoring and evaluation structures hampers good governance, accountability and effective decision-making. OIOS recommended that the Department strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacity, inter alia, by widening the departmental monitoring and evaluation focal-point network. The Department is taking steps to implement the recommendations.

45. The same inspection of programme-level monitoring and evaluation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (IED-09-004) found that the Department lacked an integrated approach to mainstreaming gender dimensions in monitoring and evaluation processes. OIOS recommended that the Department deploy an integrated approach to developing and incorporating gender dimensions throughout its results framework, ensuring that gender perspectives are consistently considered and reviewed as part of the monitoring and evaluation process.

46. An inspection of programme-level monitoring and evaluation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (IED-09-005) found that the role of the Monitoring and Evaluation Section in performing a central evaluation function for all of ECA was not clearly defined and needed strengthening in order to promote learning and accountability. This failure to establish clear guidance regarding the evaluation function of the Organization endangers good governance, accountability and learning. OIOS recommended that the role and operational independence of the Monitoring and Evaluation Section be further strengthened. The Department is taking steps to implement the recommendations.

47. An inspection of programme-level monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (IED-09-006) found that the restructuring of the evaluation function of UNODC presented potential governance risks to the Organization. In particular, OIOS found that the merger of the Independent Evaluation Unit with the Strategic Planning Unit reduced the independence of the evaluation function and its ability to provide thorough assessments of whether UNODC activities fulfilled goals and objectives. Following the recommendations of OIOS, the Independent Evaluation Unit was re-established with an independent reporting line to the Executive Director.

48. At the United Nations Office at Geneva, the OIOS investigation into alleged procurement misconduct, involving a former travel agent who operated without a contract for several years, was found unsubstantiated. Rather, it was found that procurement breaches were due to implicated staff members' unawareness of procurement procedures. OIOS gave the United Nations Office at Geneva constructive advice to prevent a recurrence of the situation (ID case 0175/09).

## C. Compliance risk

Box 3
**Compliance risk**

OIOS defines compliance risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from violations of or the failure or inability to comply with laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, policies, procedures or ethical standards.

49. In the audit of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) financial reporting process (AS2009/800/02), OIOS found that the Fund had not complied with United Nations financial regulation 6.5, which requires that the accounts for a financial period be prepared no later than 31 March of the following year. OIOS found that financial statements for 2008 and 2009 were finalized beyond the established due date and that there was no evidence supporting the approval of this deviation from the regulation. OIOS recommended that the Fund develop an action plan to ensure that its financial statements are prepared in accordance with the time frame set out in the regulations or secure approval for the deviation from the United Nations Controller. UNJSPF did not accept this recommendation, stating that additional time was needed beyond the 31 March deadline, as the Fund depended on the master record keeper for the accurate reporting of its investments and on member organizations for the reporting of annual pension contributions.

50. In the same audit, OIOS noted that UNJSPF did not have an approved implementation plan for adopting international accounting standards. The transition to a new set of accounting standards is a long and complex process that requires a defined action plan outlining key milestones and processes, potential major impediments and resource requirements. UNJSPF accepted the recommendation of OIOS that it prepare such a plan.

51. At the United Nations Office at Nairobi, OIOS investigated alleged misrepresentations made by four security officers when applying for employment with the Organization. OIOS found that the security officers had either made false claims or had failed to disclose required information in their personal history profiles and, as a result, had been offered appointments. The findings have been reported to the Department of Safety and Security; the outcome of the internal disciplinary process is pending (ID cases 0531/07, 0045/09, 0046/09, 0047/09).

52. Also at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, OIOS investigated fraudulent alterations of United Nations-issued pay slips. OIOS found that the alterations had

been made by some staff members with a view to misrepresenting their actual net monthly income so as to facilitate the obtaining of loans from financial institutions. The cases were reported to the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and the outcome of the internal disciplinary process is pending. OIOS also provided constructive advice to mitigate associated fraud risks (ID cases 0458/08, 0029/09, 0036/09, 0037/09, 0044/09, 0194/09).

53. OIOS investigated a claim that a United Nations Political Office for Somalia staff member and his spouse unlawfully took custody of an infant child without the consent of the child's custodial mother. While this claim was found to be unsubstantiated, OIOS found that the staff member submitted false information to two Member States in support of visa applications. OIOS reported its findings to the Department of Political Affairs; the outcome of the internal disciplinary process is pending (ID case 0217/09).

## D. Financial risk

Box 4
**Financial risk**

OIOS defines financial risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from:

- Failure to obtain sufficient funding
- Inappropriate use of funds
- Inadequate management of financial performance below expectations
- Inappropriate reporting and disclosure of financial performance

54. In the audit of conference services put at the disposal of the Human Rights Council in 2009 (A/64/511), OIOS found that insufficient resources were put at the disposal of the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva to provide conference services to the Human Rights Council, which could hamper its ability to meet the requirements of the Council. The audit showed that the processes for estimating financial resources to provide conference services did not ensure the accuracy of budgetary projections. OIOS recommended that OHCHR improve processes for estimating the budgetary implications of the Council's decisions. OHCHR informed OIOS that it and the Division of Conference Management, along with the United Nations Office at Geneva Financial Resources Management Service, had evaluated the procedures for the preparation and review of statements of budgetary implications and confirmed four separate stages of the process that should ensure the accuracy of budgetary estimations.

55. In the comprehensive audit of UNICRI (AE2009/383/02),[9] OIOS found that €1.5 million in voluntary contributions received from a Member State had been used

[9] See also para. 38 above.

to finance the biennial international event of a non-governmental organization that was outside the UNICRI mandate. Further, there was inadequate oversight of the use of the funds granted to the non-governmental organization for that event. OIOS did not find that UNICRI had derived any tangible benefit in terms of accomplishing its mandate by accepting the voluntary contribution. However, this situation exposed UNICRI to high financial and reputation risks. OIOS recommended that: (a) the Department of Management determine whether United Nations regulations and rules had been violated by officials of UNICRI in the management of this project; and (b) UNICRI management prepare a project manual outlining the process for project management.

## E. Operational risk

Box 5
**Operational risk**

OIOS defines operational risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from

- Inadequate, inefficient or failed internal processes
- Failure to carry out operations economically, efficiently or effectively

56. In the audit of investment performance monitoring and evaluation (AS2009/801/01) in UNJSPF, OIOS found that attribution reports existed for equities, but not for fixed income in the economic sector. Fixed-income performance measurement and attribution is viewed mainly in terms of currency effect and asset-class effect, which makes it difficult to gain insight into the different aspects and dimensions of investment decisions and how they have contributed to the final performance. OIOS recommended the development of a suite of fixed-income performance and attribution reports that stratify the fixed-income book on a more granular basis. The Investment Management Division of the Fund agreed with the observation and noted that the current performance evaluation tool was limited to equities, as it had been implemented on an expedited basis. The new UNJSPF risk metrics application will provide performance and attribution reports for all asset classes, with fixed-income reporting implemented by the end of 2010.

57. An evaluation of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (IED-10-003) found that it played a critical role as a United Nations service provider in Kenya, but had not yet reached the highest level of customer service. While the United Nations Office at Nairobi delivered all mandated administrative and support functions and had introduced several innovative practices in doing so, overall service delivery was not consistently high. Also, the Office faced governance, organizational and resource challenges in undertaking its work, resulting in low levels of client satisfaction and less than satisfactory client relationships. To address these issues, OIOS recommended that the United Nations Office at Nairobi strengthen its client relations, improve client satisfaction through regular client consultation

mechanisms, develop an action plan for its representation and liaison roles and reach a common agreement on the memorandum of understanding on the Gigiri premises. As the report was issued only recently, no steps have been reported by the United Nations Office at Nairobi yet.

58. An evaluation of the Office of Central Support Services (IED-10-004) found that it was generally meeting client needs in providing facilities and commercial services to United Nations Headquarters. However, cooperation in providing such services, such as building maintenance and travel services, as well as cooperation procurement, was not systematic because of several operational challenges and organizational constraints, such as differing rules and regulations. Furthermore, OIOS found that there were opportunities for exploring greater price efficiencies in procurement. OIOS recommended that the Office of Central Support Services put in place a system to collect and analyse client feedback, develop a formal strategy for cooperation in facilities management, as well as for procurement, and conduct a robust and comprehensive analysis of its procurement price efficiency. The Office of Central Support Services commented that surveys of internal and external client satisfaction were being conducted on a continuous basis in its different areas of activity and work was under way to consolidate the information. A dashboard approach has been developed in the area of travel and transportation, and client satisfaction surveys are being collected automatically by the customer relationship management system established in facilities management in March 2010.

## F. Human resources risk

Box 6
**Human resources risk**

OIOS defines human resources risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from the failure to develop and implement appropriate human resources policies, procedures and practices.

59. In the horizontal audit[10] of the UNHCR recruitment process for national staff (AR2009/162/02), OIOS found that the UNHCR Division of Human Resources Management at headquarters did not have the tools and mechanisms to adequately supervise the execution of the authority to recruit national staff delegated to field offices. These shortcomings increase the risk of inappropriate decisions, non-compliance with rules and regulations and weak accountability. UNHCR accepted the recommendation of OIOS that it consider introducing additional supervisory controls, taking into account the costs and benefits of such controls and the organization's risk tolerance regarding the recruitment of national staff delegated to the field.

60. In an inspection on human resources and management practices in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (IED-09-007), OIOS found that the

[10] Horizontal audits address a particular risk category or focus/subfocus area across the Secretariat or a subset of offices.

Department was not fully effective in managing its human resources. While the Department was partially meeting its goals for vacancy management, gender equality and geographic distribution, it lagged in meeting targets for performance appraisal, employment of retirees, staff development and staff-management relations. This was due to the absence of an integrated strategy for human resource management that took into account programme planning and staff development. In addition to the Department's not meeting all of its performance targets for human resources management, OIOS found that there was a negative perception among its staff regarding the staff selection process and management accountability. OIOS recommended that the Department undertake a human resources planning exercise, develop a strategy to strengthen accountability, conduct annual staff surveys and regularly share information on staff vacancies. The Department has already taken steps to implement these recommendations.

## G. Information risk

Box 7
**Information risk**

OIOS defines information risk in the context of the United Nations as the impact on the mandate, operations or reputation of the Organization arising from the failure to establish and maintain appropriate information and communications technology systems and infrastructure.

61. In the audit of procurement management in the Secretariat (A/64/369), OIOS found that the Procurement Division lacked an information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure to support its operations and control environment. In particular, there were no clear terms of reference for information requirements and supporting technologies. Moreover, application controls did not fully ensure data integrity. OIOS also found that there were no procedures to systematically monitor, query and analyse procurement data in order to identify cases and risks of non-compliance with established procedures. The Procurement Division declined the recommendations of OIOS that it formalize its information and communications needs in an ICT strategic plan aligned with procurement operational strategy and that it develop control requirements on procurement data. The Procurement Division stated that a strategic plan was prepared for enterprise resource planning in line with the ICT strategic plan formulated by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. OIOS notes, however, that an ICT strategy should translate business strategy, business expectations and current and future ICT capabilities into an ICT strategic plan and that the plan for enterprise resource planning was not a strategy, but rather a solution to achieve a business objective. Subsequent to the issuance of the final report, the Department of Management indicated that it had implemented or was in the process of implementing the recommendations. OIOS has asked for documentation confirming this.

62. In the horizontal audit of data privacy in the United Nations Secretariat (AT2008/510/01), OIOS found that data privacy responsibilities were not assigned

to a dedicated unit or individual by the Secretary-General. Except for a partial subset of Internet websites directly managed by the Department of Public Information, the authority to approve the content of the many United Nations Secretariat entities' websites has not been formally clarified. It is important for responsibility to be assigned, because some websites capture and share sensitive information, potentially including private data, in the public domain. The Executive Office of the Secretary-General accepted the recommendation of OIOS that the Secretary-General assign to a new or existing Secretariat unit the responsibility for developing and managing a comprehensive data-privacy programme for the Secretariat.

63. In the audit of information and communications technology governance and security management in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (AT2008/241/01), OIOS found an inadequate ICT governance system. The Convention did not have a high-level committee on ICT that would address ICT strategy and governance issues and review major ICT initiatives and investments. As a result, the Convention was unable to adequately identify and address the potential risks arising from the use of ICT resources and to exploit the opportunities presented by new ICT capabilities. The Convention accepted the recommendation of OIOS that it formalize its ICT governance model by completing a due-diligence review and establishing an ICT strategic committee.

# IV. Mandated reporting requirements

## A. Capital master plan

64. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/87, OIOS is responsible for reporting on the activities of the Capital Master Plan Audit Section during the reporting period.

65. OIOS has two auditors in the Capital Master Plan Audit Section dedicated to auditing the capital master plan operations. The approach has been risk-based, which conforms to the audit approach adopted by the Internal Audit Division. The 2010 workplan for the internal audit of the capital master plan was based on the result of the risk assessment. Five audits were completed during the reporting period; some major findings are presented below.

66. The audit of the management of trade contracts by the Office of the Capital Master Plan (AC2008/514/07) indicated that the required ex post facto review of change orders exceeding $200,000 was not being carried out. The committee that was supposed to conduct this review had not been convened by the Office of Central Support Services. OIOS was concerned that the required level of scrutiny was not being carried out on material amounts of expenditure and recommended that the Office of Central Support Services establish the ex post facto review committee. OIOS was informed that in May 2010 an initial meeting of a Post-Award Review Committee for Capital Master Plan Change Orders had been held.

67. The audit of the capital master plan construction manager's procurement process (AC2009/514/02) indicated that the review and approval of guaranteed maximum price contracts was taking an average of 105 calendar days, which needed to be shortened to minimize the risk of costly delays. Timely approval of these contracts was not being achieved because a number of parties were involved in the

detailed checks. Also, the capital master plan procurement team was underresourced at the time of the audit. OIOS recommended that the Office of the Capital Master Plan set realistic targets for the review and approval of contracts and continually monitor their status.

68. The audit of the capital master plan's change orders and associated processes (AC2009/514/03) indicated that it had been a common practice of the Office of the Capital Master Plan to initiate work before the approval of a change order, which does not conform to the contractual terms with the construction manager or to the requirements of the United Nations Procurement Manual. In such cases, a judgement had been made by the Office of the Capital Master Plan to proceed with essential and urgent works prior to their approval to avoid the risk of costly delays. OIOS also observed that work authorizations, which effectively commit expenditures, had been approved by an officer who did not have authorizing authority. OIOS recommended that the Office of the Capital Master Plan ensure that change orders are approved before the commencement of the associated work and only by authorized persons, in accordance with the delegation of authority. The Office of the Capital Master Plan accepted this recommendation but noted the paramount importance of not interrupting or delaying the construction schedule, which could cost upwards of $14 million per month.

69. In the audit of information and communications technology systems supporting the capital master plan (AT2008/514/01), OIOS determined that the capital master plan did not adequately consider information security requirements and controls as part of the control environment established for managing its information systems. The capital master plan had not defined or documented its information security procedures for internal use, or for the third-party contractors that had direct access to United Nations ICT resources and information. This condition exposed the capital master plan to risks of breaches of confidentiality and loss or unavailability of data. The Office of the Capital Master Plan accepted the recommendation of OIOS that it document information security procedures, assign responsibilities for the management and enforcement of security procedures and ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the need to safeguard the capital master plan's information resources.

## B. United Nations Compensation Commission

70. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 59/270 and 59/271, OIOS presents here its audit activities relating to the United Nations Compensation Commission.

71. The Commission continues to disburse award payments and monitor environmental projects being undertaken by claimant Governments with funds awarded for environmental damages, and to explore the possible options for the future of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards. As at 31 May 2010, the downsized operations of the Commission continued to be carried out by four staff members, including the Executive Head. The Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, which is funded by participating Governments, had five Professional staff, and two support staff were under recruitment.

72. The Commission had paid $29 billion up to 31 May 2010 out of the total $52 billion awarded, leaving a balance of approximately $23 billion in unpaid awards, comprising nine large awards in favour of Kuwait. Those awards will continue to be

paid out of the Compensation Fund, which receives 5 per cent of Iraqi oil export revenue, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1483 (2003). Payments of claims from July 2009 to May 2010 amounted to some $2.3 billion.

73. For 2009-2010, the Compensation Commission made available $100,000 for internal audit resources, which OIOS is using in the audits of the award payments to assess the Commission secretariat's compliance with Governing Council decisions and Governments' compliance with Governing Council reporting requirements on funds received and the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards. The results of the ongoing audit for the period from July 2009 to May 2010 (AE2010/820/01) confirm that the Commission had adequate control mechanisms to ensure that award and payment records as well as reports were accurate, properly documented and compliant with Governing Council decisions and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Commission secretariat has also implemented the previous audit recommendation issued by OIOS requiring it to pursue efforts to obtain the outstanding audit certificates and distribution reports.

## C. Construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (AC2009/514/08)

74. Two of the posts in the project team in charge of the construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi were still vacant at the time of the audit (March 2009),[11] which could have delayed the project implementation. OIOS recommended that the United Nations Office at Nairobi project manager consult with the Director of Administration and the Chief of the Human Resources Services Section to ensure that staff are recruited in a timely manner. The Office of Central Support Services accepted the recommendation and stated that the full project management team had been recruited. The project started on 4 May 2009, at which time a project administrator had begun employment. A technical assistant was subsequently recruited to fill the second vacancy with effect from 3 August 2009.

75. OIOS also found that no formal stakeholder management plan had been prepared, creating a risk that communications with the stakeholders would be insufficient to address issues such as allocation of office space, infrastructure requirements, furnishings and schedules. OIOS recommended that the Chief of the Facilities Management and Transportation Section of the United Nations Office at Nairobi consult with the Director of Administration and other offices in Nairobi to prepare a stakeholder management plan to identify the project stakeholders, define an approach to communications and provide project information.

## D. Construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa (AC2009/514/01)

76. OIOS found that deficiencies in the contract, drawings and bill of quantities, which are the prime instruments for reducing uncertainties for contractors, contributed to an initial unsuccessful attempt to attract suitable bids from construction contractors. The solicitation of new bids, plus an investigation by the Procurement Task Force, resulted in a delay of over a year. Costs were incurred for

[11] The report on this matter was issued in November 2009.

rebidding, and the delay meant that the project was subject to the vagaries of currency-exchange rates and variations in construction price indices. A contract with a successful bidder was subsequently signed in April 2010. Projects that are ill-defined from the outset are more likely to suffer from misunderstandings, disputes, claims, delays and cost overruns. The Office of Central Support Services accepted and implemented the OIOS recommendation that it ensure that proper documentation is in place before bids for future projects are solicited.

77. OIOS also found vacancies in the ECA project organization and identified a need for better management of and coordination with stakeholders. OIOS made recommendations for ECA similar to those made for the United Nations Office at Nairobi (see above). Those recommendations were also accepted.

# Annex

## Overview of mandated reporting requirements

The categories of information to be included in the annual reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) are set out in the following documents:

(a) Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/273 (para. 28):

(i) A description of significant problems, abuses and deficiencies and related OIOS recommendations;

(ii) Recommendations not approved by the Secretary-General;

(iii) Recommendations in previous reports on which corrective action has not been completed (see A/64/326 (Part I)/Add.1);

(iv) Decision from a previous period revised by management;

(v) Recommendations on which agreement could not be reached with management or with regard to which requested information or assistance was refused (see A/64/326 (Part I)/Add.1);

(vi) The value of cost savings recommended and amounts recovered (see A/64/326 (Part I)/Add.1);

(b) General Assembly resolution 56/246:

(i) Information regarding the implementation rate of the recommendations of the previous three reporting periods (see A/64/326 (Part I)/Add.1);

(ii) Information regarding the impact of the reorganization of OIOS on its work;

(iii) Reporting separately on those recommendations that have been implemented, those that are in the process of being implemented and those for which no implementation process is under way, and the reasons for their non-implementation (see A/64/326 (Part I)/Add.1);

(c) General Assembly resolutions 57/292 and 60/282: reporting on oversight activities conducted throughout the phases of the capital master plan project in the context of the annual reports of the OIOS;

(d) General Assembly resolutions 59/270 and 59/271: provision of internal oversight of the entire claims process of the United Nations Compensation Commission and reporting regularly thereon in the context of the annual reports of the Office;

(e) General Assembly resolution 59/272: the requirement that annual reports contain titles and brief summaries of all reports of the Office issued during the year (see A/64/326 (Part I)/Add.1);

(f) General Assembly resolution 62/87: the request that OIOS ensure effective audit coverage of the capital master plan and submit to the General Assembly all its reports related to its implementation.

United Nations A/65/271 (Part I)/Corr.1

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**Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services**

# Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

## Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

### Corrigendum

The fourth sentence of the third paragraph of the summary *should read* as follows

The financial implications of OIOS recommendations issued during the period amount to approximately $5 million.

* A/65/150.

10-53111 (E) 130910

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